ERS PLAN A PAPER.

TON BULLETIN THE OF A NEW WEEKLY.

hool Reform Interests to Be d in a New Publication hortly Will Be Issued—Prob- hat Miss Goggin Will Be s Editor—Actual Problems, ories, Will Be Dealt With— Explains Aims.

ers' federation announces that it on a weekly eight page paper to to reform movements in Cook to be known as The Teachers' Bulletin. The paper virtually is th of the conference held at the e on Saturday, in which the in- societies united. The paper is represent especially tax and m interests.

ecided yet who will assume the f the paper, but it is probable ggin will be chosen. The feder- sume financial responsibility for ion.

ation is expected by those who it to take a new field among re- icals. Instead of dealing with questions, the Federation Bul- ke up actual problems.

l be the question of first magni- ols, pension fund matters, and questions probably will rank the movements for particular nd social reform will be invited e columns of the paper their off- of publicity.

er will be issued," said Miss Gog- se it is felt there is a demand for a means of urging the affairs of ion upon the public, but an instru- circulated especially among peo- along these various allied lines. ant for each one of them to know 's are doing, as all of the reforms ne another."

issue of the Bulletin will appear ew weeks. The official indorse- paper will be given by the feder- e meeting next Saturday.

YEARS' FIGHT OVER A PAIR OF SHOES ENDS.

in Footwear, Price $3.50, En- he Attention of the Courts for t Time.

f $3.50 shoes that ran over at the were kicked out at the toes long, were relegated to oblivion yester- they had intruded themselves in of a Chicago firm, a Chicago in- nd the courts of Cook County for three years. The shoes officially id junk when Judge Tuthill dis- 10,000 damage suit against Charles am, 905 Stock Exchange Building, ble Murphy.

n 1898 when Mr. Maugham strolled wn-town store of the Regal Shoe and traded three of his silver dol- some small change for two crea- footwear to use in rough weather. got the shoes home, he says, he fects in them. Back to the e went the indignant Mr. Maugh- there he poured out his soul. 3.50 was not forthcoming, neither r pair of shoes, and Mr. Maugham ace in the presence of Justice Mar- ave him a judgment for $3.50 and inst the shoe concern.

e dealers scanned the judgment, d it faulty, and invited the con- tep outside and admire their stock the show window. The constable ut not until he had seized enough ock to cover Mr. Maugham's $3.50 cost of Mr. Maugham's appeal to

days after the company sued for damages for trespass. The suit s way through the tedious mazes ourts till it reached Judge Tuthill , when it was dismissed for lack of on.

augham, to fill in his time, recently fruit merchant for selling him a basket of peaches. The peaches re beautiful to behold, but under- m was found a lot of half decayed Mr. Maugham paid 85 cents for et of "peaches." The fruit man in a justice court for selling the fruit to him.

BACK SOME BIG FISH.

of Mayor Harrison Return from consin with a 36-Pound "Musky" as a Present.

erman George Duddleston, John municipal track elevation expert, iam Haskell of the Board of Edu- turned yesterday from a fishing trip sin with nearly 600 pounds of fish ult of two days' angling in Lake a. Twenty or more acquaintances r Harrison will meet today in a street restaurant to dispose of a x-pound muskellunge caught by Mr. It measures over forty-two inches h. Others weighing 20 and 15 were caught in profusion. Mr. Dud- resented to the Mayor, besides the x-pound muskellunge, another of the d weighing twenty-six pounds, and the dish look trim two five-pound re thrown in.

TEMPLARS HAVE JUBILEE.

Lodge Holds Annual Meeting in ngtonian Home and Cele- ates Fiftieth Anniversary.

rs of the Grand Lodge of the Inde- Order of Good Templars held their annual meeting yesterday at the tonian Home, West Madison street land avenue, and celebrated their ubilee. Seventy-five delegates were representing a membership of 1,400 tate. Grand Chief Templar U. S. of Lake Bluff delivered the address. decided to assist the Scandinavian extending temperance work among tionality. Later an effort may be organize several negro lodges. In ning a banquet was given to the visit- gates and their friends at Illinois

nd Broken for Austin Church.

was broken yesterday afternoon at Austin ew First Baptist Church, which is to be at North Pine avenue and Ohio street. aking of ground was preceded by appro- remonies. The Rev. Clarence E. Lapp, r, made a short address. E. S. Osgood, rman of the Building committee, who do- e site, made the address of welcome, after here were short addresses by Dr. J. W. Oak Park, Dr. A. M. White of Austin, and B. Manning of Chicago.

THE LIVER.

lly Changing Its Position in Its Aux- iliary Formation of he Blood.

drop of blood that flows through our asses through the liver in its forma- y habit or work that tends to check culation of the blood in its passage the liver materially effects the Sewing, leaning forward at the desk, cing, and all sedentary habits retard culation of the blood through the The first symptoms of a disordered flushed cheeks, the complexion be- ark, showing a congested condition circulation. The pressure on the is increased, the great nerve center, in, responds with violent headache. ymptoms are dizziness, bad breath, ongue, pain above the eyes and in and lower part of the head and neck, tired feelings. The complexion grad- comes swarthy and yellow, and oft- vered with blotches, which are typ- dences of torpid liver and sluggish

ldwell's Syrup Pepsin and Herb Lax- compound acts gently on the liver, ng its activity in its formation of d, giving a bright, clear complexion, e, headaches, and fevers, and used from a torpid liver and slug- wels. Pleasant to the taste, mild in n, and soothing in its effects. 50c ottles. Your druggist sells it. Sam- e and book free. Pepsin Syrup Com- onticello, Ill.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LX.—NO. 283. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST PICTURE OF CZARINA AND CHILD.

This portrait of the Czarina and her little daughter, the Grand Duchess Anastasie, is from a photograph taken in Peterhof Palace on Aug. 16 last by M. Levitsky, the Czar's official photographer. It is the last portrait for which the Czarina posed before leaving for France, and is said to be the best picture she has ever had taken. The occasion was a notable one to the Grand Duchess, it being her first view of a camera.

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER. THURSDAY, OCT. 10, 1901.

Partly cloudy and unsettled weather Thursday and Friday, little change in temperature, variable winds.

Sun rises at 6:06; sets at 5:29. Moon rises at 4:17 a. m.

LOCAL:—

Council Committee on Local Transportation began consideration of the terms of ordinances to extend the franchises of the street railroads, soon to expire. Report made by Secretary Ilkes recommended joint use of tracks between Thirty-fifth street, Fullerton and Western avenues.

Rock River conference began its sessions at Evanston, with the liberals in control. Move to create what is called "body of advisers" defeated by journals of [illegible] ment.

Marquette club observed thirtieth anniversary of the big fire by a banquet at the Auditorium. Booker T. Washington, Congressman Landis, and others spoke.

Officials of the bank of Wellington, Ill., which James Dunlap robbed, told the Civil Service board of Captain Colleran's action in the case.

Insurance men complain that too many of the recent big fires resulted in total losses, and that too many fires are allowed to spread.

Professor George E. Vincent urged by his friends as the successor of Seth Low for President of Columbia University.

Delegates to the national purity congress contended that false shame barred too many subjects of conversation.

South Park Commissioners bestowed McKinley's name on forty-acre park to be opened in the spring.

NEW YORK:—

Seth Low, in a speech delivered at an anti-Tammany mass-meeting, declared his first official act after he is elected Mayor will be to dismiss Police Commissioner Murphy and Deputy Commissioner Devery.

A. G. Vanderbilt and J. H. Hyde failed to make coaching trip from New York to Philadelphia and return in the time planned.

Civil Service Reform association will attempt to prevent Tammany collecting campaign fund from officeholders.

Deposition read in the Cruger will case charged him with beating Miss Heitz and with threatening to kill her.

Twentieth annual convention of the American Street Railway association opened at Madison Square Garden.

Two witnesses in the Montana copper fight arrested charged with committing perjury.

Police guard established at residence of E. M. Shepard.

FOREIGN:—

Civil war in Afghanistan regarded as certain in St. Petersburg, arising from the claims of the Ameer's fourth son, who is backed by Russia.

It is reported in Berlin that Emperor William has authorized the Kiel Yacht club to issue a challenge for the America cup.

Martial law proclaimed by the British in the Cape Town district, Wynberg, Simon's Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London.

General Gomez defended proposal of Palma to reduce rate of payment to revolutionary soldiers and revise the army list.

Hiding place of Miss Stone's abductors said to have been found and troops sent to surround them.

Foreign business establishments requested to withdraw from Pekin to the treaty ports.

Part of Seventh Infantry started for scene of massacre in Samar Island.

POLITICAL:—

President Roosevelt's speech at Minneapolis giving his idea of what should be done with trusts indorsed by editors throughout the country. Public sentiment agreed upon generally of laws restricting great corporations.

Probable overhauling of the Democratic organization because of the oil scandal causing activity in all factions of the party. Senator Harrison and John P. Hopkins said hard things of each other.

Citizens' association to start movement to secure better men for members of the State Legislature from Cook County. Special committee of ten to formulate plan of procedure.

WASHINGTON:—

Senators Cullom and Mason gave President Roosevelt the list of men they had agreed upon for the government positions in Illinois which will become vacant on Jan. 1. Graeme Stewart slated for Collector of Customs in place of William Penn Nixon.

Officer of the Massachusetts testified in the Sampson inquiry that the Admiral seemed eager to get in the engagement with the Colon at the mouth of Santiago harbor. Rear Admiral Schley upheld by his juniors.

Senator Beveridge held conference on Chinese situation with the President and others at the White House.

PAGES.

1 New Franchise Terms Reported. Accused of Taking $150,000. New Coaching Record Made. Emperor William After Yacht Cup. Backs Roosevelt in Trust Fight.

2 Schley Excited in Colon Fight. Campaign for Better Lawmakers.

3 Testimony Against Colleran. Bishops Adopt Divorce Canon. [illegible] Plain to President's Hands.

4 General News of New York. Park Named for McKinley. Crocus Chapel Stands by Loux. Marquis Ito at Hill Wedding. Purity Convention Proceedings. News of the Theaters. Labor May Call Yates Into Court.

5 Miss Stone's Fate Not Known. Gomez Defends Palma. Martial Law in Cape Town. Czar's Army at Afghan Frontier.

6 Maroons Beat Illinois Wesleyans. Football Games in East. Bowler Loses by a Foul. Miss Anthony Wins Match.

7 George Arnold Wins Rich Stake. Racing Begins at Worth Today. Recent Fires Cause Complaint. Seeking a New Burke.

8 News of the Railroads.

9 Marquette Club Keeps Chicago Day. Beveridge Posts President on China. Rock River Conference Begins.

10 In the Commercial Markets.

11 Financial News of the World. Insurance Affairs. Record of the Courts. Lake Marine.

12 Editorial Comment.

16 Among the New Books. Society News. Fontenoy Letter. Awards at Buffalo Fair. Short Story of the Day. Aldrich-Rockefeller Wedding.

DOMESTIC:—

Marquis Ito attended wedding of J. J. Hill's daughter at St. Paul. Thinks American nuptial services are too solemn. Visited big milling plants.

Austrian government, which is planning improvements to cost $150,000,000, sent committee to buy machinery at Pittsburg, Pa.

Episcopal Bishops adopted canon forbidding marriage of persons divorced for any cause not existing before marriage.

A. W. Miller arrested in Havana, Cuba, charged with the embezzlement of $100,000 while City Clerk of Sandusky, O.

Negro at Madison, Fla., killed two persons, wounded two members of a posse, and was himself fatally wounded.

Daughter of Senator Aldrich united in marriage to J. D. Rockefeller Jr. at Warwick, R. I.

State Federation of Labor may seek aid of federal courts to stop convict labor at Joliet.

Mrs. Louise S. Rounds President of the Illinois W. C. T. U., resigned her office.

Awards of medals to exhibitors at the Buffalo Exposition made public.

SPORTING:—

Football results: Chicago 22, Illinois Wesleyan 0; Yale 24, Wesleyan 0; Harvard 11, Amherst 0; Princeton 23, New York 0; Cornell 39, Hamilton 0; Pennsylvania 28, Swarthmore 0.

New York Yacht club refused Sir Thomas Lipton's request for another race with Shamrock II. in 1902.

Miss Bessie Anthony among the winners in the first round at the women's national golf tournament.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Gilson won Benedict cup at Midlothian links.

George Arnold won the Twentieth Century Stakes at Harlem.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BOSTON	Ivernia	
BROWHEAD	Germanic	
CHERBOURG	Deutschland	K. W. der Grosse.
GLASGOW	Furnessia	Norwegian
LIVERPOOL	Amonia	
LIVERPOOL	Noordland	
LONDON	Manitou	
NEW YORK	Barbarossa	St. Paul
NEW YORK	Oceanic	Southwark.
NEW YORK	Pennland	Majestic
NEW YORK	Marquette	Mongolian.
QUEENSTOWN	Cymric	
QUEENSTOWN	Germanic	
ROTTERDAM	Maasdam	
SOUTHAMPTON	Philadelphia	

GIANT PLAN FOR CHICAGO LINES.

Council Committee Receives Radical Report, Out of Which Franchise Ordinance Will Be Built.

CITY TO HAVE CONTROL.

Trolleys to Push Out Cables; Underground Electric or Subway with Overhead Wires Down-Town.

TUNNELS TO BE LOWERED

Twenty-Year Permits, Joint Use of Tracks, and Wide Transfer Privileges Are Features.

MERIT RULE AND MINIMUM WAGE.

Consideration of the terms of the ordinances extending the soon to expire franchises of the street railway companies was begun by the Council Committee on Local Transportation yesterday. The matter was brought up by the reading of a report by Secretary Ilkes giving a plan for such extensions, the outlines of which are:

A joint use of tracks and universal transfers in the territory bounded by Thirty-fifth street, Fullerton and Western avenues.

Control by the City Council and its agents of the services given by the traction company.

All franchises to expire at the same time, and a waiver of the claims under the "99-year charter."

Unused tracks to be removed.

Electricity to be the motive power, and the underground trolley to be used in the territory above mentioned.

In lieu of the underground trolley in the district mentioned permission to construct a subway may be granted between Halsted street, Sixteenth street, and Chicago avenue.

Minimum rates of wages for street car employés to be fixed.

Companies to pave part of the streets they use.

Reports of the business of the companies to be made to the City Council.

The tunnels to be lowered.

Rates of fare and compensation for franchises to be determined by future arrangement.

No Seat, Less Fare.

Four-cent fares when no seats are provided.

Right of the city to construct lines where they are needed and companies refuse.

Franchises to be for twenty years, with a right to the city to take over the lines after ten years if service is not satisfactory.

Provision for ultimate municipal ownership.

The report of the secretary was made in accordance with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the committee, and was passed for future consideration.

Alderman Foreman suggested that there be added to it a provision for grooved rails in all streets hereafter to be paved, and within a specified zone.

In what little discussion there was of the report, Alderman Jackson characterized as absurd a suggestion of extreme cuts in fares, saying the companies were entitled to "a fair return on the money invested, not including water," and declared it was impossible to require a unification of the companies within any territory. Alderman Bennett said he would oppose fixing the limits of the territory according to the terms of the report.

Joint Use of Tracks.

The report in urging a joint use of tracks and power, one of the points which are expected to produce the most discussion, has this to say:

"As a minimum requirement, with respect to unification of management, the companies receiving grants should be made to agree to use tracks and motive power jointly when ordered so to do by the City Council, at least to such extent as may be necessary to secure the substitution of routes through the business district for the present down-town terminals. Such routes to extend as far as Thirty-fifth street on the south and Fullerton avenue on the north.

"Joint use of tracks and power should also be required to such extent as may be necessary to have the present disconnected lines on such great thoroughfares as Halsted street, Ashland avenue, and Wetern avenue spliced together, and to have cars operated over such thoroughfares from end to end without the breaks that now exist.

"Companies should also be required to issue and receive transfers from one another, so that a passenger from one division of the city may ride through to the business center and well into another division without paying an extra fare. A passenger from either of the other two divisions of the city should be able to ride for a single fare on the north at least to Fullerton avenue, on the west at least to Western avenue, and on the south at least to Thirty-fifth street."

Court Offered as Arbitrator.

It also is suggested that if the companies cannot agree as to this joint use the Appellate Court arbitrate their differences.

It is urged that provision be made for first-class service on the part of the companies, and where a seat is not furnished the fare be four cents. To secure good service the city shall have supervision of the operation of the roads, and the Council to regulate the running time and headway of cars.

Grants are to be for twenty years, with the provision that after ten years the city have the right to take over the property, after six months' notice, on payment of the value, with no allowance for claims on account of the franchises. Also, after the ten years, if the city has not been authorized by the Legislature to operate street railways, it may terminate the grants and authorize any other companies to take over the properties on payment of the value as stated. At the expiration of the twenty years, if the company refuse or is denied a renewal, its property shall be taken over by the city or some other company on the same terms.

It is urged that all existing franchises be made, by the agreement of the companies, to expire at the same date as the renewal ones, and the companies explicitly waive all claims

(Continued on third page.)

SHORTAGE IS NOW $150,000

OHIO FUGITIVE IN CUBA MUST FACE A GROWING DEFICIT.

A. W. Miller Held at Havana Pending the Arrival of Officers from the United States — Willing to Return Without Extradition and Says He Can Explain the Discrepancy — Ohio City Pays Hotel Man $500 for Finding the Man Wanted.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—A. W. Miller, former City Clerk of Sandusky, O., who has been arrested here on the charge of embezzling $100,000, is being held awaiting arrival of officers from the United States, but expresses his willingness to go back without extradition papers. He says he can explain the discrepancy in his accounts.

City Clerk Seventeen Years.

Sandusky, O., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The arrest at Havana, Cuba, of Albert W. Miller, the former City Clerk of Sandusky, adds another chapter to a somewhat remarkable career. Seventeen years ago Miller was elected Clerk of this city, and held the office continuously until last February. During all that period no examination had been made of the accounts of any of the city departments.

At the beginning of the present year a casual examination of the books of the water works department disclosed some discrepancies, and the Council decided to have the books overhauled.

Within a week a shortage of over $50,000 was discovered, and this amount was soon increased to over $150,000. Miller left the city before a warrant could be served on him. His wife covered about $30,000 into the Treasury to make good a portion of the shortage, and Miller's bondsmen paid in $10,000 more.

Letters Are Mixed Up.

Miller went south and finally landed in Havana. He was in correspondence with his wife through a relative in Pittsburg, to whom he sent his letters to be addressed. He was also in correspondence with his former typewriter, a young woman of this city. Her letters likewise were sent to the Pittsburg party, and the latter by mistake switched them, Mrs. Miller getting the one intended for the girl, and which was of a character that convinced the wife of her husband's infidelity.

Mrs. Miller had been sending her husband money regularly, but stopped the remittances as soon as she received the letter referred to. That left Miller without funds, and being destitute and friendless, he became despondent and tried to commit suicide by taking poison, but a stomach pump thwarted his purpose.

Exposed by Hotelkeeper.

He was in debt for board at a hotel in Havana, and the landlord, learning that he was a defaulter and that a reward was offered for him, notified the police here of his whereabouts, first, however, writing to Mrs. Miller that if she would pay the board bill he would not cause her husband's arrest, which, he said, he proposed to do simply for the reward as payment for his board bill.

Mrs. Miller paid no attention to the letter, and the result was the arrest of her husband.

The investigation of Miller's books is still in progress, and the experts who are engaged in the work gave out the information today, after Miller was in custody, that the shortage in his accounts will aggregate $150,000.

Mrs. Miller is now in a private sanitarium in New York on the verge of insanity.

A special grand jury today returned indictments against Miller for embezzlement.

FAVOR VINCENT FOR PLACE LEFT VACANT BY SETH LOW.

Friends of the University of Chicago Educator Would Have Him Become President of Columbia.

Professor George E. Vincent of the University of Chicago is being put forward by friends as successor to President Seth Low of Columbia University, New York.

The "boom" for Professor Vincent started in New Haven, where he has many friends and admirers. In discussing his candidacy the New Haven Register stated last night:

"The trustees of Columbia need look no further than Professor George E. Vincent, Yale, '85, at present an influential member of the faculty of Chicago University. He is the ripest and ablest young man in American educational circles not yet occupying a Presidential office. He would be a worthy successor of Low."

Professor Vincent was not at home last night. At his residence it was stated that he had started for Cleveland earlier in the evening. Mrs. Vincent was at the home of friends. At the Quadrangle club nothing was known of the report.

This is not the first time that Professor Vincent has been considered in selecting a college President. In May he was offered the Presidency of Northwestern University and declined it. His action was due to the inability of the trustees of the institution to raise promptly a sum put at $2,000,000, and their failure to assure him of the unanimous support of Northwestern's faculty. Prior to that his name had been suggested when the Yale corporation was seeking a President.

BOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP.

British Police at Halifax Arrest Two Deserters Who Had Taken Refuge Under Stars and Stripes.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 9.—Two British sailors, who had deserted from the warship Niobe, were forcibly taken from the American schooner Mist this afternoon. Warrants for their arrest were issued by Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford, and an imperial government launch, having on board a squad of civil police and an armed escort of marines, went out to the schooner, which was lying in the stream.

A demand was made for the men, and the Captain of the vessel was prepared to give them up, but the sailors refused to come on deck. The police boarded the schooner and forcibly removed the men.

Previous to this action Admiral Bedford had consulted with United States Consul General Foster about the matter. Mr. Foster thought that the marines had better not go on board of the vessel, but gave his consent for the civil police to take the sailors.

In compliance with the Consul's wishes none of the marines boarded the Mist. The two sailors will be court-martialed on the flagship Crescent.

TOURIST STEALS WORK OF ART.

Famous Picture in a Paris Hotel Is Cut from Its Frame—Thief Loses Signature.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The painting entitled "Bords de la Seine a l'Ile St. Denis," by Berthelon, has been cut from its frame in the Hotel de Ville and carried off by a tourist, who, it is believed, hid behind a pillar until he was alone. In his haste the thief omitted to include the signature of the canvas.

NEW COACHING RECORD IS MADE

Vanderbilt Party Drives from New York to Philadelphia and Back in Less than Eighteen Hours.

FALL BEHIND SCHEDULE.

Intended to Complete Return Trip Before Midnight, but Only Arrive at 1:32 This Morning.

RAPID CHANGES ARE MADE.

New York, Oct. 10, 2 a. m.—The Vanderbilt coaching party, which had undertaken to make the round trip from this city to Philadelphia and return in a single day arrived here at 1:32 this morning, three hours and two minutes behind schedule time.

The party has set a new record for the round trip from here to the Quaker City, as the feat has never been attempted by coach before, so that all may now have a try for the laurels won by the pioneers.

The last dash for the finish in front of the Holland House was made after midnight on the stretch between Newark and the Pennsylvania ferry landing.

Special Ferryboat Waiting.

The company had placed a special ferryboat at the disposal of Mr. Vanderbilt, and it had been held at the ferry from 10:30 o'clock last night. The party dashed down Exchange place, going full speed, and into the ferry-house without drawing rein. The pace was not even slackened to make the turn in the gangway leading to the boat, and it was not until the wheels hit the deck of the boat that the leaders were checked. The boat cast off at once, and at 1:07 a. m. started across the river.

Rich Men Make Up Party.

The coaching trip was planned by James Hasen Hyde, who defrayed its cost; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Maurice E. Howlett, the famous French "whip," who at the horse show last year won Mr. Hyde's prize for four-in-hand driving. The vehicle used was Mr. Hyde's four-in-hand coach Tantivy, which was built in Paris for James Gordon Bennett.

The guests of Messrs. Hyde and Vanderbilt were William C. Gulliver, secretary of the Coaching club; Frederick M. Davies, son of Julien T. Davies, and Bradish Johnson Jr. With the party were the coachmen of Messrs. Hyde and Vanderbilt, both experts on the coaching horn; Mr. Hyde's valet, who looked after the commissariat, as, in view of the character of the time test, it was not possible to leave the coach for refreshments; a photographer, and a coach builder's mechanical expert, with a kit of tools suitable for any accident or emergency.

Start Made in Good Shape.

When the guard of Mr. Hyde's coach gave a flourish on the horn at Thirty-fourth street yesterday morning it lacked eight minutes of the scheduled starting hour, 6 o'clock. Mr. Howlett pulled up the team in front of the hotel in expert fashion, and the coaching party and a dozen of their friends and Aurel Batonyi, the professional "whip," devoted a couple of minutes to admiring the horses, and then came the bustle of departure.

Mr. Hyde took the near box seat, and Mr. Vanderbilt the driver's, after gathering up the ribbons. Mr. Howlett was the last to show himself on the roof. Then at 5:58 o'clock Mr. Vanderbilt asked, "Ready?" and, receiving an affirmative reply, had the four-in-hand on its way to Newark by way of Fifth avenue and Twenty-third street.

According to plans the coach was to leave here at 5:55 a. m., reach Philadelphia at 2:45 p. m., and be back here again at 10:30 p. m.

Plenty of Horses for Trip.

The sixteen four-horse teams and a couple of spans to make up six horse teams for heavy work on sandy roads came from the stables of Messrs. Hyde, Vanderbilt, and William Durland, and from livery stables along the schedule route. The New York horses for the changes were sent to the hitching up points between here and Philadelphia on Tuesday on a special Adams Express train of ten box cars.

Record time between New York and Philadelphia has been tried many times by trains, detached locomotives, automobiles, and bicycles, but this was the first time that a drive of horses there and back in one day has been attempted.

A hard part of the trip was encountered in the ride from Jersey City to Newark. The greater part of the way is over a loose planked road and cobbles. The start was made ten minutes late. At Newark the coach was seventeen minutes behind the schedule time. More time continued to be lost, and the rocky road southward used up the horses. At Elisabeth the coach was twenty-five minutes behind schedule time. It arrived at Trenton exactly on schedule.

Arrive Late at Philadelphia.

At Philadelphia the whips were behind again by forty minutes, but both Mr. Hyde and Mr. Vanderbilt expressed confidence in being able to make up for lost time.

Some of the scenes at relay places, where fresh steeds were obtained, were reminsful of the "lightning change" acts of the vaudeville stage. At Newark the four tired horses were taken out of harness and four fresh ones were hooked up in two minutes and fifteen seconds. At Trenton the change required three minutes, and at Philadelphia a little less.

At Philadelphia a squad of police was necessary to keep back the crowd while men unhooked the steaming horses. The lines were handed up, and at 3:33 the drivers began their return trip.

Several hundred students greeted the coaching party as it pulled up before the Princeton Inn at 7:51 o'clock in the evening on the return journey, one hour and fifty-six minutes behind the scheduled time.

The four horses used on the relay between Princeton and Trenton were owned by Miss Helen Gould. One of them, a handsome black, cob, was pretty well used up upon its arrival.

Behind at New Brunswick.

The coaching party reached New Brunswick, N. J., at 9:40 p. m. Six horses were used on the trip from Princeton, but only four were necessary to make the trip from New Brunswick to Metuchen. Citizens burned red fire as the coach went through New Brunswick.

EMPEROR IS AFTER CUP.

GERMAN RULER WILLING TO TAKE SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S PLACE.

Said to Have Authorized the Kiel Yacht Club to Challenge for the Prize Shamrock II. Failed to Secure—The New York Yacht Club Refuses to Race the Irish Boat Again Next Year — Agreement Held to Forbid Action as Proposed.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Oct. 10, 3 a. m.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says it is rumored in sporting circles that Emperor William has already instructed the Kiel Yacht club to challenge for the America cup, and that he has ordered a design from Mr. Watson for the challenging yacht.

No Race for Lipton in 1902.

New York, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Sir Thomas Lipton's request for an opportunity to try again for the America cup next year, using Shamrock II. against Columbia, was refused today by the New York Yacht club.

Sir Thomas had asked the club this morning to waive the rule which debars a defeated challenger from trying for the cup for two years unless another contest intervenes. After a conference between the committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht club, consisting of Hugh McGildowney, and Colonel Sherman Crawford, and the Challenge committee of the New York Yacht club, the latter rejected the proposition on the ground that the New York club had no power to waive the clause in the deed of gift.

David Barrie, representing Sir Thomas, was present and presented his request.

Club Issues a Statement.

Secretary Oddie of the New York Yacht club tonight gave out a formal statement as to the result. He said in part:

"Sir Thomas stated that in the event of his request being acceded to, should a challenge for next year be received from any one else, he would withdraw his challenge.

"The committee of the New York Yacht club was of the opinion that the agreement gives no power to the club holding the cup to accept a challenge which the instrument itself prohibits absolutely. The committee does not think it was intended that after a boat has had a trial for the cup and been defeated it should be allowed to challenge again until the specified time has elapsed and feels that it must decline to accede to the request."

The Banquet committee of the Chicago Athletic club last night selected from among a dozen the cup which will be presented to Sir Thomas Lipton when he visits Chicago next week. The cup will be of hammered silver.

Denial was made yesterday of the statement that the guests at the banquet would number 5,500. The banquet is limited to 300 persons and is entirely a club affair, with the exception of a few invited guests. There will be a reception given to Sir Thomas from 6 to 7 o'clock at the clubhouse, the banquet following at 7:30.

The members of the Columbian Yacht club have planned a reception for Sir Thomas at the clubhouse at the foot of Randolph street during Tuesday afternoon. G. W. Fleet, on behalf of the club, will present Sir Thomas with a gold and silver key to the clubhouse.

SCARE IN THEATER WHEN FLAMES ATTACK CURTAIN.

Actor Arthur Byron and Manager Brown of the Studebaker Succeed in Checking a Threatened Panic.

What threatened to be a theater panic was averted yesterday by the quick wit of Arthur Byron, leading man of the "Petticoats and Bayonets" company, and Manager Lewis F. Brown of the Studebaker Theater.

The curtain caught fire from crossed electric wires between the second and third acts of the matinée performance, and the audience was about to make a rush for the doors. The actor and manager were prompt to act.

"There is no danger. It is only the curtain afire, and that will be out in a minute or two," shouted Mr. Byron.

Employés of the theater were attacking the blaze with hand grenades, while others were bringing out the fire hose and getting it ready for action. The asbestos curtain, too, was being lowered.

Then Manager Brown, the contents of the grenades bespattering his clothes, claimed the attention of the frightened crowd.

"It is not our custom to give spectacular or sensational displays at bargain day matinées," he said, his clothes now becoming drenched. "We make this exception, since it is Chicago day."

By this time the fire had been extinguished and the audience applauded Manager Brown's remarks heartily.

The orchestra started to play and quiet was restored. In a few minutes the third act began.

"The damage did not amount to over $5 or $10," said Manager Brown, last evening. "Only an upper corner of the curtain was burned."

WIFE SLAYER FORSHAY SENT TO INSANE ASYLUM.

Judge Smith Orders Jury to Find Prisoner of Unsound Mind and He Will Be Taken to Chester at Once.

Judge Smith yesterday ordered a jury to find Edward Forshay, who was being tried on a charge of murder, insane, and directed that the prisoner be taken to the Asylum for Criminal Insane at Chester. The law provides that after being cured at the asylum the criminal insane shall be taken to the Joliet penitentiary, but the practice is said to be to release them when pronounced cured. The defendant and his wife, Edna May Forshay, were vaudeville actors. On June 3 last, after he had made efforts to have her leave the Vernon Hotel, at 102 Randolph street, Forshay shot her.

INTRODUCTION COSTS $25,000.

South Omaha Man Calls Companion "My Wife," and She Secures Share of His Estate.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—An introduction on the streets of Denver has cost the estate of Jacob E. Byers more than $25,000.

While in the Colorado city some time before his death, Byers, a South Omaha commission man, was in company with Miss Marie L. Fisher, whom he is said to have promised to marry, and, meeting a friend, presented the young woman, using the title "My wife."

After Byers' death Miss Fisher claimed the estate on the ground that a common law marriage had taken place. The only proof was the Denver introduction.

M. W. Byers, a brother of the dead man, came from Aledo, Ill., to contest the claim. A compromise has been effected whereby the alleged wife is given $10,000 and the deed of valuable Omaha property.

COUNTRY BACKS ROOSEVELT IN TRUST FIGHT.

President's Speech at Minneapolis Indorsed by Editors East, West, North, and South.

EVIL MUST BE CHECKED.

Public Sentiment Agrees Upon Necessity for Laws Restricting Great Corporations.

CONGRESS IS URGED TO ACT.

Text of Messages Sent to "The Tribune" from Leading Newspapers in All Parts of the Nation.

MANY FAVOR FEDERAL CONTROL

Interest in President Roosevelt's Minneapolis speech has at no time been keener than at present. It is, in a way, an outline of what his policy will be on several of the most important questions Congress will be called upon to grapple with during the coming session. Many favorable comments were passed on President Roosevelt's utterances immediately following the delivery of the speech, still others came upon his assuming the oath of office. Opinions expressed at this time, however, will, perhaps, be more studied and carry more weight than on either of the previous occasions.

Since the press of the country undoubtedly represents public sentiment more accurately than any other agency, it being in touch with all classes at all times, THE TRIBUNE has sought to obtain from the most influential editors throughout the country a sober expression of opinion on three of the paramount questions with which the Roosevelt administration will have to deal—the trusts, steamship subsidies, and reciprocity.

Testing Public Sentiment.

Trusts leading all three questions in popular interest, this message was the first sent to newspaper editors in the North, South, East, and West:

"What, in your opinion, is the best method to deal with the trust question? Is the following general suggestion from President Roosevelt's Minneapolis speech a good one?

"'Yet, more and more, it is evident that the State, and, if necessary, the nation has got to possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corporations, which are its creatures, particularly as regards the great business combinations, which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency.'"

Opinion Practically Unanimous.

Twenty-five replies were received, nineteen from editors of Republican papers, four from editors of papers of independent policy, and two from heads of Democratic organs. Almost without an exception were President Roosevelt's views indorsed; practically all agreed upon the necessity of some action looking to a restriction of monopolistic combinations, though the means of attaining this end were somewhat diverse. Government control was generally favored.

General Felix Agnus, editor of the Baltimore American (Democratic) says: "The law should check an evil in the field of finance and trade as well as one found on the highway."

James R. Morrow, editor of the Cleveland Leader, one of Ohio's most influential Republican papers, says:

"It is not our custom to give spectacular displays at bargain day matinées," he said, his clothes now becoming drenched. "We make this exception, since it is Chicago day."

"There should be laws, and, if necessary, amendments to the constitution, which would give to the national government power to hold monopolistic corporations in check, when such action is necessary to the public welfare. There should be the widest possible publicity given to the financial operations and conditions of monopolies and trusts."

Regulation a Necessity.

The editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican declares that "public regulation is a necessity," while H. D. Burrill, editor of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal, says: "In regard to so-called trusts, we are now many men of many minds. Some man must lead, and who if not Roosevelt?"

C. H. Gere, editor of the Nebraska State Journal, "heartily concurs with President Roosevelt," and points out the advantages that would come from a national tribunal.

The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune, Rep., insists that "rigid supervision is a necessity," and the editor of the Arizona Citizen thinks "if the federal government will repeal all the duties on trust-manufactured articles, the States can do the rest."

Congress Must Act.

W. D. Page, editor of the Fort Wayne News, says he is in most hearty accord with the spirit of President Roosevelt's speech and declares that "Congress must act."

D. C. O'Malley, editor of the New Orleans Item, one of the few Republican papers in the South, says:

"While Congress may give efficacy to a general effort toward preventing combinations in restraint of trade, our chief dependence for relief must necessarily be upon the local Assemblies."

E. W. Barrett, editor of the Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald, advises the repeal of duties on all trust wares, while the editor of the Grand Rapids Press suggests that trusts be placed under government supervision the same as banks.

Joseph B. Bates, editor of the Bloomington Pantagraph, inclines to the opinion that a constitutional amendment is needed, and Charles McLean of the Dubuque Times believes that the federal government alone can apply the remedy.

Monopolies Should Be Throttled.

The replies in full follow:

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 8.—The collapse in industrial stocks shows that the holders thereof believe that the time is not far distant when legislation will put an end to the evils which combinations have generated. Since the craze for industrial monopolies has created a condition both artificial and harmful, drastic measures should be taken to right the wrong. Business, as it now is, allows

that the money grabbers who organized these schemes are the anarchists of finance, and they are destroying general prosperity instead of building it up. The law should check an evil in the field of finance and trade as well as one found on the highway. Watered stocks are a swindle on the public, and industrial combinations, which savor of a monopoly, are ruinous to business as well as belittling to men. As a financial scheme they are rank robbery, and as a commercial scheme they are inimical to the public weal.

For that reason I heartily concur in every movement, both State and national, which has for its purpose the regulation of these enterprises. The arm of the law must be invoked first to protect the investor by preventing the concealment from him of the water that is in stocks; secondly, to shield the consumer against extortion by making monopolies an impossibility; and, thirdly, to defend legitimate competition from being throttled by punishing all surreptitious efforts to crush it out. There is a big difference between legitimate corporations on a large scale and corporations aspiring to the power of a monopoly. It is the latter kind which is causing all the trouble, and needs strong treatment. There are dangers which should be destroyed by legislation before they destroy all honesty in legislation.

FELIX AGNUS,
Editor American, Dem.

Publicity an Essential.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 8.—There should be laws, and, if necessary, amendments to the constitution which would give to the national government power to hold monopolistic corporations in check, when such action is necessary for the public welfare. Governmental authority over national banks has proved to be wholesome and practicable. Trusts do business in all of the States and thus are of concern to the people of the States. The Interstate Commerce commission has authority in some important respects over railroads. Precedents, therefore, point the way, it would seem, to lawful and feasible methods of trust restraint and control.

Likewise there should be the widest possible publicity given to the financial operations and conditions of monopolies and trusts. This should be done by the national government, following the course now taken with national banks. Overcapitalization means that dividends are meant to be paid on fictitious values. As a result, prices of products are either increased to the consumer or they are not lowered when they ought to be and when they would be if there were competition. Publicity has stopped many abuses of power and opportunity, and it is needed with the trusts and with all monopolies in trade and business.

JAMES B. MORROW,
Editor Cleveland Leader, Rep.

Public Regulation a Necessity.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 8.—Public regulation of trust combinations compelling full publicity of accounts and limitation of capitalization to actual substantial values has become a necessity. President Roosevelt's suggestion of State or national control is to be approved. State control as a possible sufficiency has broken down because of the refusal of New Jersey and a few other commonwealths to be bound by considerations of interstate comity and a decent regard of the rights of the United States. Control by the nation of trusts doing an interstate business accordingly seems to be necessary. The New Jersey abuse for purposes solely of State revenue is spreading, and other States cannot protect themselves individually without causing serious interstate industrial friction. National restriction and control should be constitutional and would be no doubt practicable on lines requiring certain classes of corporations doing an interstate business to take out a federal license.

EDITOR SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN, Ind.

Roosevelt Should Lead.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 8.—We recognize the right of capital to combine and of labor to organize. A new industrial era is at hand, and with it come problems and perplexities. There is to be a gradual and satisfactory solution within the next decade. At the beginning of a new era man can foretell the end. The conflicts of peace are equally as uncertain, but somehow things always come right side up in the end. In regard to so-called trusts, we are now many men of many minds. Some man must lead, and who if not Roosevelt. In his inaugural address as Governor of New York Roosevelt covered the ground more fully than he did at Minneapolis. We agreed with him then and we agree with him now, believing that either State or national supervision and control is a step in the right direction.

H. D. BURRILL,
Editor Syracuse Journal, Rep.

Advantage of National Tribunal.

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 8.—I heartily concur with President Roosevelt. As a creature of the State, a corporation represents directly the sovereignty and dignity of the State, and the State is directly responsible for its business morality, and should control it so far as necessary to guarantee the integrity of its dealings. The annual publication of its transactions and methods, receipts and expenses, properly attested, is the first step. A tribunal should exist wherein a State that recklessly grants charters with extraordinary privileges without the checks and limitations now considered reasonable and necessary by conservative statesmen could be brought to book. An amendment could define limits and make them a required condition to the privilege of transacting business in another State. This would provide a tribunal in the United States Supreme Court. In the absence of such an amendment Congress might reach the transgressors under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, by confining to the boundaries of the resident State the business of a corporation whose charter confers dangerous powers and privileges, such as owning and operating at the same time railroad and steamship lines, coal and iron mines, manufacturing plants of a general nature, banking, buying and selling real estate, grain, lumber, and other commodities.

C. H. GERE,
Editor Daily State Journal, Rep.

Rigid Supervision a Necessity.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 8.—The great value of the speech of President Roosevelt at Minneapolis lies in the recognition of the undoubted necessity for rigid supervision of trusts. Federal supervision would be preferable in the light of experience of the divergence of lines of action between federal and State officials, the latter too often being more likely to be influenced by local situations and surroundings. The trusts, the creation of State legislation, and while that condition exists an amendment to the federal constitution would be required denying the right of creation of corporate trusts to the States before the federal government could intervene for purposes of supervision, except in cases where interstate commerce might be involved. The necessity for supervision of trusts is becoming more apparent every day. While awaiting the slow process of amending the federal constitution there should be an earnest effort to awaken public opinion in the several States to the end that State governments might be compelled to do their undoubted duty in the matter of rigid and constant supervision. And that duty is demanded by public safety.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL-TRIBUNE, Rep.

Relief in Local Assemblies.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 8.—The Item has unwaveringly advocated the mode of deliverance so strongly suggested in the words of President Roosevelt. While Congress may give efficacy to a general effort toward preventing combinations in restraint of trade, yet past experience no less than the limitations upon the legislative action contained in the federal constitution, makes it clear that our chief dependence for relief must necessarily be upon the local assemblies. Laws restricted in their application to interstate commerce may suffice to contribute something in results and much in example, but it would be sheer folly to nurse the illusion that adequate remedies to overcome the greatest of impending dangers can be supplied elsewhere than by State legislation.

I believe that in his Minneapolis speech the President has sounded a keynote which will stir a responsive echo in the popular sentiment for the reason that the sober reflection of the people must inevitably constrain concurrence in the view that operations of the great business corporations, in so far as they affect the public, should be subjected to official inspection and legislative control. Of course the rights of capital must be religiously respected, but this should not prevent the destruction of all baleful monopolistic tenets by laying open to the light of day the inner workings of the monster corporations. They owe their right of existence to the sovereign, in whom must be recognized the duty of so supervising and regulating their conduct as to prevent any oppressive or ruinous consequences.

D. C. O'MALLEY,
Editor Daily Item, Rep.

Repeal Duties on Trust Wares.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 8.—President Roosevelt knows that forty-five States and several Territories cannot be brought into line on any subject, least of all on that of corporation control, for the corporations absolutely control more than one Legislature, if not all. If the President means what he said at Minneapolis, if his words at that place were not for buncombe, he must know that there is but one real and effectual remedy—a repeal of duties on every article made by trusts or monopolies of any sort. The history of free trade England points the way. England has no trust that can mark steel billets $10 a ton above the export price and the confessed cost of production; none that can cut the price of sugar in one country and maintain it in another. She has a few trusts that are effective trade managers, but none that can arbitrarily dictate price. Why? Because her ports are open to the world. What England is doing we should do. We should clip the wings of all combines so far as prices are concerned, open the ports to all trust-made articles, and the people will do the rest. This is all that is needed, but this simple and desirable plan can never come through the Republican party, because that party derives its campaign funds largely from the trusts. It is hand and glove with them. When the people have had enough of $28 iron rails and variegated sugar prices they will rise up and call in the Democratic party and real tariff reform. There is no other way to control the trusts.

E. W. BARRETT,
Editor Age-Herald, Dem.

Treat Trusts Like Banks.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Oct. 8.—The great aggregations of capital and enterprise appear to be evolutionary steps in the creation of an industry knowing no limitation of locality or country, but having the whole world for a field. Like all such evolutions, it will work out eventually for the benefit of mankind in general, and no legislation of a radical kind should be passed by State or nation to interfere with its legitimate development. Monopolies, actual or practical, should be restrained, and in the interests of investors and of the public in general frequent reports similar to those now made by national banks should be required from what are known as trust corporations. Possibly there should be a system of inspection of credits and assets also, modeled after that of the national banks. Beyond some simple measures of that kind legislative action would be of doubtful value, if not harmful, except, as suggested, in the case of monopolies. Whatever supervision there is of the kind indicated would seem to be necessarily national and based on the interstate transactions of the corporations. So far as the President's suggestion embodies these ideas it is, in the opinion of the Press, a good one.

EDITOR EVENING PRESS, Ind.

Government Should Regulate.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 8.—The government controls the railways; it stipulates how the mines shall be managed; it insists that children shall not be placed at hard labor at an unsuitable age; it declares that every child shall be sent to school, thus interfering with the family; it descends upon the estate of the dead and takes a portion for the public use; it passes factory acts and tenement acts, regulating the hours of work and the public holidays; it exercises a paternal care over the home and the hearth. Why, therefore, should it not take note of the trusts? If these corporations become defiant of public rights, why should not the government step in and regulate them? That stretch of authority is in it in doing this greater than those we see habitually employed without remonstrance and without injury?

The trusts derive their strength—nay, their very existence, from the law. Without the law they would be powerless. Why should they be regarded as above the law that made them? In this view President Roosevelt takes the correct position. If the government can ask a man to forsake his wife and his children and enlist in its service, imperiling his life and liberty, why should it not stand between him and any and every corporation and protect him in the exercise of his rights? The only say about these creations are above and beyond law is an absurdity. They derive their importance from society, and they must be taught that they owe a duty to that society, and the one allegiance that they owe is to the power that made them. At the same time, they ought not to be interfered with so as to when they transgress their powers and usurp and trample upon the rights of the people. The people ought to adopt Richelieu's maxim: "All means to conciliate, then all power to crush." E. F. BALDWIN,
Editor Peoria Star, Ind.

Trusts Must Be Controlled.

Freeport, Ill., Oct. 8.—In the Fifty-sixth Congress the Republicans proposed an amendment to the constitution to give Congress power to define, regulate, control, prohibit, and dissolve trusts. The Democrats defeated it. That stated the Republican position. President Roosevelt at Minneapolis indicated the necessity of doing what the Republicans in the Fifty-sixth Congress endeavored to do. Trusts must be controlled.

SHERMAN ATKINS,
Editor Journal, Rep.

National Law Feasible.

Rock Island, Ill., Oct. 8.—I heartily approve President Roosevelt's utterances as to the need of regulating trusts and suggest a national law on the subject as strict in its provisions and as comprehensive for usefulness as is the national banking law. We can regulate trusts when we really want to.

WALTER JOHNSON,
Editor Rock Island Union, Rep.

Suggests Regulative Oversight.

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 8.—The Roosevelt suggestion is timely and valuable as a moral power of undoubted effect, and important as a defensive protection in reserve. The evolution of the question is too limited yet to point out an absolute remedy, if one be found necessary beyond the control which lies in the natural laws of trade. This national organization of production, in supplying adequate strength for foreign trade, and obviating losses due to certain phases of competition is recognized abroad better than here at home as placing useful economic powers at American disposal. The light of experience on this general subject is but partially developed, but seven believe the best we have. Under that light the rights of the consumer have generally fared as well as before, while labor, the shareholder and the competitor have done as well or better. Moreover the effect of the trust has thus far been not to stifle, but to stimulate competition.

The wisdom of avoiding business disturbance points to waiting a further light. Recent developments in the speculative world place some emphasis on the expediency of such regulative oversight as to compel suitable publicity, which one great trust has adopted as a good policy, to its own manifest advantage, while others have ignored, to the loss of the public. The principle of future dealing with the question is not now popular apprehension, which is somewhat allayed, but recourse to regulation so far as shall finally appear necessary, and meantime gaining whatever advantage the new economic force shall place in our hands for the better mastery of the forces of production.

W. L. EATON,
Editor Register Gazette, Rep.

State Laws Too Diverse.

Moline, Ill., Oct. 8.—President Roosevelt's suggestion is a good one. By constitutional amendment the national government must be given power to control all business corporations. State laws are so diverse that nothing in the nature of uniformity that would be effective can be expected of them. In the failure of the States to control such corporations as may from their nature become monopolies, we are reaping the harvest sown by the founders of the nation when they gave the States so much power and restricted the authority of the nation. A strong control can be had only through a single head, and that head must be at Washington. Not all trusts are harmful. A majority of them are beneficial. The great increase in the exports of this country is due to a large extent to the operations of the trusts. The proposed plow trust would increase the export of plows and agricultural implements many fold by the combination putting agencies and salesmen where single factories cannot afford them. Laws dealing with trusts must be drawn carefully, lest in the zeal to break down monopolies, beneficial combinations may also be injured.

W. F. EASTMAN,
Editor Dispatch, Rep.

Uniform Law Necessary.

Ottawa, Ill., Oct. 8.—The commercial activity of the present time requires the combination of large interests and large resources. These combinations may be divided into two distinct classes—those which are lawful and those which are unlawful. The first class has a proper place in our business life. The unlawful trust, created for the benefit of a fraud to harm the great mass of our people, should be effectually suppressed. The lack of uniformity in the laws of the different States makes it improbable that the various Legislatures could formulate effectually codes which would embrace the whole subject of the trusts, and now that the people have become aroused over railways it is safe to leave it to the American Congress. Our commerce is interstate, but has become intercontinental, and it requires the scope of federal legislation to comprehend the whole subject.

We see the need of a just and wise statute which will amply protect the public, but at the same time not infringe upon private rights or stifle individual activity. The law needs to be uniform throughout the States, Territories, and islands of the United States. The trust question has a proper place in politics, and Legislatures should be held to a strict accountability for their action. The statute should provide for its enforcement, and it should be enforced. The trust is comparatively friendless now and can be easily controlled if taken in hand at an early date. The coming Congress should solve the trust question once for all.

RICHARDS & SHEEHAN,
Editors Ottawa Journal, Rep.

Congress Should Provide Remedy.

Quincy, Ill., Oct. 8.—Though Roosevelt's speech gives no remedy for whatever evils the creatures of "monopolistic tendencies" may be able to inflict upon the people, it plainly points to the place where the prescription may be compounded that will restrict them for the common good and restrain them from inflicting common injury. In our national Legislature the wisest and most patriotic thought should be given to the subject to the end that American industry and commerce may flourish, without inflicting a greater burden on the people than their benefits bestow. We should look into the matter through the clear eyes of the common people, whose generosity, concern for the general welfare, and love of country have fattened that artificial and powerful citizen, the trust, whose greed-blurred vision discerns patriotism mainly for its own advantage and construes the law solely for its own gain. In addition, the States should reinforce federal national legislation by wise enactments, not such absurd and farcical legislation as the Illinois statute which requires every little concern in the State to regularly and solemnly make affidavit that it is not a member of a trust.

Let us be exceedingly careful in the matter of ship subsidies.

"A gigantic corporation, the nearest to an absolute monopoly in the United States, which is said to control three of the greatest banks in New York and which has its hold upon all the lucrative American industries as well as the public carriers, is already powerful enough to threaten any attempted relief for centralized capital and congested industry. Is it not almost an artificial means by which the trust and its allies are further enriching and strengthening themselves at the expense of the people, without rendering compensatory good.

Roosevelt's Minneapolis speech opens a world of expectancy which, if realized, will make his brief but emphatic words regarding trusts of lasting memorable. In his last speech at Buffalo the late President McKinley opened a world of suggestion when he said "The period of exclusiveness is past."

PERRY C. ELLIS,
Editor Whig, Rep.

Constitutional Amendment Needed.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 8.—The best, and, in my opinion, the only effectual method of dealing with the trust question is by action of Congress, under a constitutional amendment similar to that proposed by the last House of Representatives, but which failed in the Senate, owing to the monopolistic influence of the millionaire members of that body.

The suggestion of President Roosevelt that the government has got to possess the right of supervision and control as regards the great corporations which are its creatures is eminently sound. But that right does not exist under the constitution as it now stands. As against corporations created by the State of New Jersey, and all attempts outside of that State to control monopolies created within, it will be ineffectual until the fundamental law of the nation is amended and the powers of the National Legislature enlarged. The futility and almost farcical nature of the attempts thus far to control these great corporations under existing conditions is well known to the country. It takes a giant to control giants, and nothing less than the sovereignty of this nation can control these great combines that propose to put not only the commerce of this country but that of the world under tribute.

JOSEPH E. BATES,
Editor Pantagraph, Rep.

Combined Action Needed.

Tucson, Ariz., Oct. 8.—President Roosevelt's suggestion in his Minneapolis speech was good as far as generalization goes. The State, and, if necessary, the nation, ought to take hold of the trust problem. If the federal government will repeal all the duties on trust manufactured articles the States can do the rest. The State of Texas has proved that individual States can solve the trust problem to their own satisfaction.

EDITOR ARIZONA CITIZEN, Rep.

Congress Must Act.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 8.—The News is in most hearty accord with the spirit of President Roosevelt's Minneapolis speech. Great corporations, uncontrolled, may be the undoing of our nation. Wisely restricted, these combinations of intelligence, capital and energy are sure to make for national supremacy and the prosperity and happiness of all the people. Just laws, having for their purpose the prevention of the establishment of fictitious monopolistic values, are needed as a protection to the interests of the general public. At the same time it is true that our unlimited national resources can only be developed by vast aggregations of capital.

The right of individuals to combine is inherent, it cannot be denied or defied. It can only be met by the power of the nation if necessary "to supervise and control the tendency of organized capital to accomplish its purposes by the practice of greedy, brutal, and iconoclastic methods. The history of the last few years has demonstrated that State legislation along these lines is uncertain and unreliable. Congress must act.

W. D. PAGE,
Editor News, Ind.

Law Should Be National.

Davenport, Ia., Oct. 8.—The suggestion in President Roosevelt's Minneapolis speech that the nation has got to possess the right of supervision and control of great corporations which are of monopolistic tendency is the correct view of the important question. But the law should be national instead of by States. Were all States to adopt a uniform law on the subject of trusts as created by combinations of capital where they become oppressive and arbitrary in prices and dangerous monopolies the evil might be eradicated in that way, but will all the States do this? Will not some pass no laws on the subject in order to secure manufactories? These could sell their products through agents in States where laws forbid combinations and trust corporations.

Government is of the people and for the people. No national law can be called arbitrary or class legislation that protects the greater majority of the people. As corporations are the creatures of law it is right that law should regulate their acts, and when they do wrong they should be dealt with the same as other offenders. As a rule corporations do not raise the prices of their products, but the injury they do is the way they treat labor, which is often arbitrary and unreasonable. The great trouble will be to frame a law to meet the serious problem before the American people. Surely a law of the kind is needed, and if ever enacted, it will be by a Republican Congress.

L. P. MCCLARREN,
Editor Republican, Rep.

Government Must Control.

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 8.—It is apparent the government must eventually control business trusts to the extent that the interests of the people as a whole will not be placed in the position of bearing a burden which will discredit our nation as a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. We know what is best for the masses is best for the nation. Congress should be the gauge of the scope of the trust.

J. J. JORDAN,
Editor Morning Call, Rep.

Tax the Capital Stock.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 8.—The trust question is the largest that has entered American politics since slavery entered and was disposed of. The question involved is whether this government can control the investment of money of an individual in a coercive way. The nearest approach to that control would appear in the requirement of a just taxation of the capital stock of these great corporations not in one State alone but in every State in the union where any trust sells its wares. Being the creature of government, government should have the right of inspection of its books of record in order that this system of taxation could be reached finally and justly.

The Standard Oil trust pays tribute to every State in the union in which it does business. The whisky trust does the same thing. Why not any other trust? Free trade is not the panacea for this ill, because free trade means the degradation of American labor. Pauperism and education do not go together any more than oil and water.

"A tariff that will protect where it should protect, with reciprocity as an incident on the lines suggested by President McKinley at Buffalo and President Roosevelt at Minneapolis, should be the slogan of the Republican party of the future. It was the policy of the great Blaine, and we are now reaching after given us had he been made President.

EDITOR JOURNAL-NEWS, Rep.

Supervising Board Suggested.

Topeka, Kas., Oct. 8.—We are in hearty accord with President Roosevelt's position on the trust question as outlined by him in his recent speech at Minneapolis. There should be rigid supervision of the great corporations. State control is good enough as far as it goes, but it accomplishes little. We have an anti-trust law in Kansas, but there have been less than a half dozen prosecutions in ten years, and only one was effective. We need a constitutional amendment empowering Congress to control trusts and great corporations by legislation. We should provide by law a board which would have thorough supervision and power to regulate. It should have power to prevent watered capitalization and exorbitant dividends. No corporation should be permitted to pay dividends on money not actually invested in the business. The great corporations are here to stay. They are necessary and legitimate. They are entitled to a fair and reasonable dividend upon actual capital invested, but the national government should at all times have strict control over them.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
Managing Editor the Capital, Rep.

Roosevelt Reflects Henderson's Ideas.

Dubuque, Ia., Oct. 8.—President Roosevelt's suggestion at Minneapolis reflects Speaker Henderson's proposition, supported by the Republicans in the last Congress, that Congress by constitutional amendment should be given power to deal with trusts engaged in local commerce. Even Mr. Bryan agrees that this amendment should be adopted, unless Congress already has the power asked. He admits his own State of Nebraska cannot afford to make war on the starch trust if other States would welcome the industry driven out of Nebraska City to the injury of that community, the farmers and workingmen especially. The federal government is the political body that should apply the remedy for the trust evil whenever it is found.

CHARLES MCLEAN,
Editor Times, Rep.

Roosevelt's Plan Logical.

Burlington, Ia., Oct. 8.—When President Roosevelt uttered the opinion that the State and nation, if necessary, have got to possess the right of supervision and control of great business combinations of monopolistic tendency, he certainly made a logical statement. Conceding this as self-evident, the problem as to just what legislation shall be enacted and how applied to remedy the trust evil is most difficult to solve. The problem in the trust issue is not to be approached hastily or unadvisedly and the best that can be done at present is to emphasize the State and government right of supervision and control of monopolistic combinations and then to proceed with a careful study of the problems of how to apply the remedy.

WILL H. DAVIDSON,
Editor Hawkeye, Rep.

MAN WHO EXPECTS TO HARNESS CYCLONES.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 8.—[Special.]—Professor B. B. Britts of Richland Center, Wis., has arrived in Omaha with a mysterious machine which he says will take power from the wind and store it in such a manner that it may be used at will. He maintains that he can bridle a slight breeze or a cyclone and convert its power to the use of man.

PROF B.B. BRITTS.

Omaha capitalists have been asked to invest in a plant for the manufacture of Britts' strange machine. The inventor guards his secret with great care, but says that he will be in a position to make a public demonstration of the cyclone-harnessing machine in a short time. He maintains that patents are pending, and hopes to have his rights so fully protected that his invention may be put into common use before the opening of next year.

When asked if his plan was superior to the scheme of utilizing the sun's rays in generating power, Britts said that he has spent much time in investigating the plants constructed in California for the utilization of the sun's rays, and that he is confident that his machine is far superior to anything of the sort ever tried.

"In this Western country there is never a time," said Inventor Britts, "when there is not sufficient wind to make it possible for my device to acquire power. It is different from a windmill, and is so carefully constructed that it may be operated with the slightest breeze. My invention will do away with all other methods of generating power. It is applicable to locomotives, and will displace electricity and compressed air in propelling street cars. It will also be valuable for navigation purposes, and will make coaling stations and steam power a thing of history."

SCHLEY EXCITED IN COLON FIGHT.

Officer of the Massachusetts Says Commodore Seemed Eager to Quit.

OTHERS' TALES DENIED.

Rear Admiral's Last Day on Active List Marked by Criticism from His Juniors.

PROOF OF A BATTLE PLAN.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—"Admiral Schley's bearing during the bombardment of the Colon was that of a man suffering under extreme excitement; one who had a disagreeable duty to perform, did it reluctantly, and got through with it as soon as he could," said Lieutenant Commander Templin M. Potts, navigating officer of the Massachusetts, who was the principal witness before the court of inquiry today.

"We are conspicuous objects here in white, and I think we should get out of this," Admiral Schley said during the bombardment, according to the testimony of this witness.

These were fair samples of the testimony given by Lieutenant Commander Potts today, and while it created something of a sensation much of its strength is taken away when contrasted with the statements of Captain Higginson, who was present at the time, and who said Schley's conduct on this occasion was in keeping with that of a commanding officer under such circumstances.

Potts' statements are weakened also by the fact that Schley did not enter the conning tower on the day in question, although he was standing at the door of that apartment when the remarks quoted are alleged to have been made.

Schley's Last Day on Active List.

Altogether, Schley's last day on the active list was not entirely a happy one, as he sat and heard his juniors severely criticise his conduct and endeavor to show that he was not only a coward, but that he misrepresented material facts in connection with the action when the Colon was fired upon.

While this testimony was extremely unfavorable to the Rear Admiral, the witnesses, by their actions upon the stand, were shown to be friendly to Schley, and their testimony is in direct conflict with that of officers of higher standing and larger experience.

When Attorney Rayner cross-examines a witness, and during the critical points in the cross-examination Judge Advocate Lemly and his associate, Mr. Hanna, have recently made it their practice to interrupt the examination and break its force by injecting arguments in support of objections, which invariably are overruled by the court.

So frequently has this been done that Schley's counsel objected to it today and appealed to the court. Admiral Dewey rather sharply directed the counsel for the Navy department to refrain from such proceedings in the future, and, although he was called to order for this conduct, the Judge Advocate contended with the court that he had a right to protect the witnesses. Admiral Dewey directed the Judge Advocate to sit down, and this ended the interruptions for the day.

Potts Himself Badly Scared.

Lieutenant Commander Potts admitted that he himself was badly scared upon the occasion of the bombardment, although he testified that the shore batteries were so weak as not to be worth considering. The principal portion of his testimony was brought out by questions from the Judge Advocate, with a view of showing that the purpose of the action of May 31 was to destroy the Colon and not to fire on the shore batteries, as has been testified to by previous witnesses.

Then Potts endeavored to convict Schley of cowardice, using the language to which reference has been made. When asked on cross-examination upon what he based his impression that Schley was suffering under extreme excitement, Potts said it was because when the Commodore first came upon the Massachusetts, the temporary flagship, he said he was going to destroy the Colon, but upon leaving the vessel Schley called in action a reconnoisance, and said he was entirely satisfied with it, as he had succeeded in drawing the fire of the shore batteries.

Another reason Potts gave was what the Commodore said about being attired in a white suit and presenting a conspicuous figure, and the apparent anxiety of Schley to use the conning tower. On this point he was not cross-examined to any extent, Mr. Rayner apparently being satisfied with the statement that the Commodore did not seek the protection of the conning tower during the action, and upon reading the testimony of Captain Higginson that the bearing of Schley was that of a commanding officer.

Mr. Rayner attempted to have introduced as evidence at this time the order of the Navy department directing the commanding officers not to place the ships of the squadron in jeopardy of the shore batteries. This attempt was made with a view to having Potts modify his statement in reference to Schley's bearing.

Judge Advocate Lemly objected to the admission of this order unless it was accompanied with a subsequent one from the department which left the matter of firing on the shore batteries to the discretion of the ranking officer.

Judge Advocate Is Overruled.

The Judge Advocate, who was extremely angry, made a heated argument, which was replied to by Mr. Rayner. The court retired for consultation, and, upon returning, overruled the objection of the Judge Advocate.

Lieutenant Commander Potts then testified that he knew of no cause for the delay of the flying squadron on the way to Santiago. He was given the log of his vessel, however, and the entry showed that the squadron stopped on two different occasions to enable the Eagle and the Merrimac, which had fallen behind, to overtake the squadron.

It has been testified by a dozen witnesses that there were absolutely no plans of battle arranged by Admiral Schley and that he had not signaled the vessels as to what action they should take if they met an enemy. However, in reading over the log of his ship Commander Potts came across and read some signals from the Brooklyn directing the Massachusetts what to do in the presence of the enemy.

The Judge Advocate hastily interrupted the reading and directed the witness not to go so fast. It was too late, however, as every one, including the court, had heard it.

When Potts read these entries Admiral Dewey loked significantly at Rear Admiral Benham and the two held a protracted consultation. This was important, as it was the first time that any evidence has been produced which tended to show that Schley had made any preparations for the battle which was expected.

Dewey Forgets Form of Oath.

An amusing incident occurred when Lieutenant E. F. Leiper, the watch officer of the New Orleans, took the stand. Admiral Dewey forgot the form of the oath. He made several futile attempts to repeat it, but was unsuccessful. He then picked up the printed form of the oath and attempted to read it without first putting on his glasses. His attempt, therefore, was a failure. He flushed and smiled in an embarrassed manner, but by this time some one had given him his glasses and he read the form of the oath.

Lieutenant Leiper's testimony was extremely unfavorable to Schley, but the witness admitted, under oath, that he had disobeyed orders, and he flatly contradicted the testimony of Lieutenant Commander Potts relating to the presence of the eastern batteries. He testified in the most positive manner that Schley had directed the Massachusetts, Iowa, and New Orleans to fire on the Colon and not on the shore batteries, as has been testified by other witnesses. He swore that no orders were given to fire on the batteries, nor were there any directions to take observations as to the effect of the fire. Leiper then said that in disobedience of orders he had fired at the shore batteries and not at the Colon, as he claims he was ordered to do.

Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Captain of the Indiana during the Spanish war, testified that absolutely no attempt had been made by the Spanish ships to ram the Brooklyn or any other ships of the American fleet. It was shown, however, that Captain Taylor, with the Indiana, was so far in the rear of the Brooklyn that it was impossible for him to tell whether this was possible or not.

A wrangle with the attorneys occurred over the admission as evidence of some signals between the New York and Indiana. These signals were not admitted as evidence, but it is recorded in the signal book of the Indiana, that Sampson did signal to the fleet to disregard the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, which had the effect of placing the command upon Schley. Another of these signals showed that Sampson had invited the Indiana to accompany him on his trip to Siboney the day the battle was fought, but Captain Taylor declined to go, on the ground that an action was likely to begin at any moment.

During the argument on this point Mr. Rayner asserted that he proposed to prove that by virtue of certain circumstances, including the absence of Sampson, the command of the fleet devolved upon Schley, and as commanding officer he did his full duty, according to the orders of the department which he had received, but he could not be held responsible for those which did not reach him.

Bristol Stands by His Evidence.

Lieutenant M. L. Bristol, the watch officer of the Texas, who was so positive yesterday over events that occurred over three years ago, was given an uncomfortable half hour while under cross-examination. He stuck closely to his story and was extremely clever in fencing with Mr. Rayner. In the face of the direct evidence of his superiors he declined to admit that it was possible for him to be mistaken.

For instance, he testified that the flying squadron was not delayed on the way to Santiago by the small vessels of the fleet, but he was hauled to the log book of his fleet and found the squadron had slowed down and stopped no less than twice to enable the Eagle and the Merrimac to overtake the squadron.

It was demonstrated by mathematical calculations that the chart Bristol presented yesterday, and which he was so positive was correct, was not right in any particular.

Disputes the Official Charts.

Mr. Rayner interrogated Lieutenant Bristol concerning his estimate, made soon after the arrival of the fleet off Santiago, that the Spanish shore batteries amounted to little. He had said yesterday that the elevation of these batteries was from 150 to 200 feet. Mr. Rayner produced a chart to show that the Morro battery was 220 feet above the water line and the Zocapa battery 230 feet.

"Now, then," asked Mr. Rayner, "are you as positive about the distance you gave these as in other cases in which you have given distances?"

Captain Lemly objected to the form of the question, saying that counsel was putting language he had not used into the mouth of the witness. Mr. Rayner then made objection to the interruption, and after stating his objection said to the witness: "If you are not positive I shall submit to any correction."

Judge Advocate—The witness has not stated that he was positive.

Admiral Dewey—I would rather you would not interrupt the testimony.

Judge Advocate—If the court tells me I cannot do it I will submit to the order of the court.

Admiral Dewey—If counsel for the applicant has put words into the mouth of the witness which he did not utter, you (addressing Captain Lemly) can bring it out at the proper time. You will have an opportunity to do that.

Judge Advocate—That is not the advantageous time to do it. The advantageous time is when it is done.

Rayner Demands Direct Answer.

Mr. Rayner—In order not to put any words in your mouth which are an unfortunate insinuation, because I am after the truth, I will give you an opportunity now to make a full explanation as to whether you stated the elevation of these batteries to be between 100 and 200 feet.

"I did state that."

"Did you not state to me you are as positive about that as other distances which you have given in the case?"

"I did."

"Do you still stand to your statement? Is the map wrong and are you right?"

"I still stand to my statement. I had not seen the chart when I prepared my statement."

Mr. Rayner asked the witness whether there had been any menace to any of the American ships on July 3 from the shore batteries. Lieutenant Bristol replied that there was danger to the Gloucester, because that vessel was unarmored. He said he did not consider the New York in danger.

Mr. Rayner then asked the witness by Secretary Long, saying that on that day the New York had sustained the undivided fire of the shore batteries. "Do you still say in view of that statement that the shore batteries did not amount to anything?"

"That is my opinion," the witness replied, "and I have given it to you."

Admiral Dewey—We don't want opinions.

Refuses to Change Estimate.

Mr. Rayner—I will read you Commodore Schley's report as to the blockade of Cienfuegos. He says: "A line of blockade was established about four miles off shore and at night an inshore line was maintained, consisting variously of the Scorpion, Dupont, and Castine, the last named vessel arriving on the 23d convoying the Merrimac." If you are right the Commodore has stated what has not occurred when he says: "A line of blockade was established about four miles off shore at Cienfuegos." That is not a correct statement by the Commodore, is it?

"The statements I make are what I thought and what I believed to be right. I do not question other people's words."

"Now refresh your recollection with an official report. The statements you have made are that during the daytime the squadron lay off Cienfuegos from four to six to ten miles, and during the night from eight to ten miles. Without questioning either Commodore Schley or yourself, when I read you his official report, do you still stand on your statement, about six to ten miles?"

"I have to stand by my statement."

Distances During the Battle.

At the request of Mr. Rayner the witness made measurements from his chart to show the distance the Brooklyn was from the Spanish ships during the fight off Santiago. The reply was:

"The distance of the Oquendo from the Brooklyn, taken from the chart just before the turn, is 4,000 yards, the Maria Teresa 3,700 yards. Taken from the chart when the Maria Teresa and Oquendo were about to run ashore, which is practically the nearest point, the Oquendo was 2,900 yards from the Brooklyn and the Maria Teresa 3,000 yards."

Mr. Rayner examined Commander Hodgson's statement that the shortest range of the Brooklyn's guns in the battle was 1,400 yards and the greatest 2,500 yards, and referring to the fact that a number of the Brooklyn's five-inch shells had struck the Spanish ships, Mr. Rayner asked a number of questions for the purpose of showing that if the distance was as great as the chart shows and the guns were set for the range given, it would have been impossible for the shots to go to the mark. "Isn't it certain," he asked, "if the shots struck that the chart is incorrect?"

The witness replied that "the Maria Teresa and the Oquendo could have been hit with five-inch guns."

"With guns set at that range?"

"Yes, it could do it. I have seen some wild fire when a ship has any motion on."

Possible Speed Not Reached.

The Judge Advocate—How far would have been the Brooklyn from the leading Spanish ships just emerging from the harbor of Santiago provided it had immediately started ahead at twelve knots?"

"At twelve knots speed it would go in five minutes 2,000 yards, if it was going at that speed, but it was dead in the water, as I understand. Therefore, I should say it would make about 1,000 yards the first five minutes. That would mean that it was close to 6,000 yards from the Moro. The ships, when I first sighted them, were at Caysmith. I believe that, to the best of my recollection, to be 1,000 yards inside the Moro. These ships came out of there at about ten to twelve knots. At twelve knots they would go one-twelfth or one knot in five minutes. That is 2,000 yards, but they turned to the westward so they did not go 2,000 yards. But call it 2,000 yards, which would make them 5,000 yards off at the first shot."

VOTERS' LEAGUE FOR LEGISLATURE

Citizens' Association to Start a Campaign for Better Nominations.

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE.

Plan to Be Agitated at the Anniversary Dinner Next Tuesday Evening.

MEMBERS INDORSING IT.

A campaign resembling that waged by the Municipal Voters' league for the purification of the Chicago Council is to be started under the auspices of the Citizens' association to raise the standard of nominations for the Illinois Legislature. The movement will take form under the direction of a special committee of ten men appointed at the anniversary dinner of the association next Tuesday evening.

The necessity of paying more attention to the nomination of State Senators and Representatives has been under consideration by the Citizens' association. With each succeeding Legislature something has arisen to accentuate the weakness of the delegation sent to the State capital to represent Cook County. During the last session it became known to fame as "the proxy delegation," the name being applied by Speaker Sherman because of the anxiety manifested by Cook County legislators to vote as their Chicago mentors desired. Speaker Sherman has accepted an invitation to speak at the dinner to be given by the Citizens' association and to give its members the advantage of his ideas of what makes a good legislator. Incidentally, he will be expected to relate some interesting incidents of Cook County Representatives.

Speakers and Their Subjects.

In addition to Judge Sherman there will be three other speakers. John Barton Payne will be the first, his address being in the acceptance of the position of toastmaster of the dinner. Samuel Alschuler will speak on conditions as they exist in the Legislature at the present time. Corporation Counsel Charles M. Walker will tell of the way nominations in the Legislature usually are made in Cook County and will point out where improvements may be made.

The committee having charge of the dinner, which will be given at Kinsley's, comprises the following members of the association:

E. A. Keyes,	J. H. Hamline,	C. F. Gunther,
F. T. Leach,	Frank Gates,	C. Farwell,
F. W. Upham,	P. B. Butler,	Samuel Insull, Jr.
Dunlap Smith,	A. C. Aldis,	W. F. Hall.
R. E. Donnelley,	William Kent,	

Statement in the Invitations.

The Dinner committee in its invitation announ

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Statement in the Invitations.

Dinner committee in its invitation as- s that "our greatest need, proper rep- ation from Cook County in the State ature," will be discussed. Continuing line the invitation says:

re can be no difference of opinion as fruits of our carelessness in the dis- ble and similar contribution which County too often makes to the State ment, nor is there any doubt that Cook has suffered accordingly. The Legis- can be purged and must be purged. a sense of the citizens' association ering the laws, as passed, has shown ly the need but the opportunity of fundamental work in reforming the king body."

dition to this Chairman Keyes of the ittee adds in a personal invitation:

number of gentlemen connected with sociation are much in earnest regard- a necessity of an immediate and thor- reform in the character of Senators and entatives sent to the State Legisla- from Cook County and think a great hard work should be done in this mat- following. It is the opinion that have adopted by the Municipal Voters' league ting the City Council. While the Citi- association itself is formed for the pur- f 'enforcing the law,' and while the tive committee feels that this matter resentation in the Legislature is not- the work of the association itself ll take up, they have granted the re- that at this annual dinner the subject be discussed and that if the meeting sees shall appoint a committee to organize posed movement."

Strong Organization Expected.

om the interest manifested in the let- have received and by the men with I have talked," said Secretary King e Citizens' association, "I believe a organization will be perfected that conduct a vigorous fight for good tors as has been made by the Munici- tors' league for honest, able Council- Certainly there is plenty of room for vement."

AN AERONAUT'S BODY FOUND IN ILLINOIS RIVER.

an Lafay," Who Disappeared Af- a Parachute Leap at La Salle, Not ected as Suspected by Husband.

alle, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The body . L. A. Seeley, the aeronaut known as Lafay, was found in the Illinois miles west of here late this after-

days ago the woman ascended from the principal streets of La Salle in a , and her fate, until the finding of the ers enveloped in the deepest mystery. ension was made at dusk in a brisk The balloon ascended to a height of ,000 feet, and sailed southward toward n. The parachute leap was witnessed sands, who believed that the aeronaut land safely beyond the river. Her d and several citizens followed to e aeronaut.

men were unable, owing to the mist iver valley, to discern the parachute ared the earth. They searched this carefully, but found no trace of aley.

midnight the searchers returned to and spread the alarm. Reinforced men and boys, they continued the The hunt was barren of result, and t day that portion of the river in ity of which the parachute was sup- have landed was dragged in vain. , believing that his wife was too ex- d in air navigation to allow the para- drop into the river, abandoned the her drowning, and gave it as his that she had been abducted. A Chi- tective was engaged, and he sup- the abduction theory. Seeley then the search and went to Chicago. nding of the body has created ex- here. The body will be sent to ty, Mich., for burial.

IN THE OIL BOOM.

to Prosecute 100 Companies h Have Sold Millions of Dol- rs' Worth of Bogus Stock.

Tex., Oct. 9.—The State of Texas ng prosecutions against fraudulent anies. More than 100 of that class llions of dollars of worthless stock he early stages of the oil excitement he suits will be tried at Austin, the Travis County grand jury is in- ing.

e Cure a Cold in One Day

ative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All drug- nd the money if it fails to cure. E. W. ignature is on each box. 25c.

BANK OFFICERS AT COLLERAN TRIAL

Managers of Robbed Institution and Sheriff Before Merit Board.

TELL OF DUNLAP CASE.

Burglar Convicted Despite Obliteration of the Best Evidence.

CONICK ASKS FOR REWARD.

Officials of the bank of Wellington, Ill., for the robbery of which James Dunlap is now serving a twenty-year sentence in Joliet, yesterday afternoon told the Civil Service commission what they knew of Captain Luke P. Colleran and his alleged "neglect of duty" in connection with the case.

Sheriff W. P. Martin of Iroquois County gave his testimony, too, adding weight to the accusations that if Colleran had had his way in the affair Dunlap might have met a different fate.

The evidence heard, however, was not wholly damaging to the defense. Through his attorney, James C. McShane, Colleran secured several times, but the statements made by Detective Sergeant James Conick were held to remain substantially unshaken despite every attack.

Loss of Evidence Confirmed.

President Alexander Pate and Cashier J. A. Webster of the Wellington Bank told how the two packages of the bank's money, found in Dunlap's possession and which were to clinch the case against him, had been freed of their pencil marks between the time witnesses saw them left in Colleran's custody and the day they were produced at the trial. Both admitted that this was, too, practically the only evidence against Dunlap.

Sheriff Martin asserted firmly that Colleran had sought to have Dunlap "booked" in Chicago—thus affording opportunity for him to get hurried bail—when he made his demand, backed by a warrant, that the prisoner be turned over for return to Iroquois County. He told, too, how Joseph Kipley, then Chief of Police, had made Colleran loose his grip on the satchel of evidence against Dunlap. While this evidence was in the custody of the Detective bureau, he contended, he had been told it would be put in a "safe place, to which but two had access."

"These two," he added, "were Captain Colleran and another whose name I did not understand."

This was held to bind the charge that the combination to the safe in which this evidence was stored while in Colleran's custody was known only by the Detective Chief and Peter Joyce, at that time Colleran's right-hand man, but now a discharged Lieutenant.

Conick's Story Little Affected.

Sergeant Conick's story was hit at but a few points. Its substantial statements were not touched by the continued attacks of Attorney McShane.

Both Mr. Pate and Mr. Webster testified that the paper wrappers about the two packages of coin, bearing the initials and figures which identified them as packages taken from the bank were light brownish or "light yellow in color—manila paper."

Conick had said: "The paper was white, I think."

Mr. Webster asserted that both packages had contained a dollar's worth of nickels, and were of about the same size.

Detective Conick had stated that he thought one package contained dimes and was smaller than the other.

Both Mr. Webster and Mr. Pate held that the obliteration of the initials and letters on the packets must have been done by use of a rubber or eraser.

Sergeant Conick had insisted that the obliteration had been effected by scratching over the marks lightly with a lead pencil.

Story Out About a Reward.

Then came the point which caused Colleran to smile. President Pate admitted that after Dunlap was in prison Conick had asked for some money, asserting that he had seen some notice of reward advertised in a newspaper. He stated that Conick was not insistent, declaring that the bank official need not pay anything unless he saw fit. However, President Pate paid him $60. The official declared that he had not offered any reward for Dunlap's arrest and conviction.

Followers of Colleran held that this evidence meant the overthrow of the entire story which Conick had told. Then came adjournment, and Mr. Pate met Assistant Corporation Counsel Fyffe in the hall.

"I expected you to question me further," he said at once. "I doubtless should have explained that there was some story about the insurance company offering a reward for the burglar's capture. Maybe it was that which confused Detective Conick."

An effort was made at once to reassemble the commission, but this did not avail, and, consequently, an explanation may come later.

Effect of Payment to Conick.

"That payment of money to Conick does not alter the charges against Colleran one jot," explained Mr. Fyffe later. "It does not explain away at all any of the accusations preferred against him."

Attorney McShane contended otherwise. He pointed out that Conick had testified when on the stand that he had asked no one for any money.

Again and again the defense sought to place on Sheriff Martin the breaking of the package of nickels, the covering of which was most mutilated. This attempt met a wall of firm and determined denials, however.

Then the defense tried to insinuate that erasures and mutilation might have occurred after the stuff was turned over to Sheriff Martin. Here, too, they made no headway.

Throughout the cross-examination of President Pate, the latter's son-in-law, Clyde Morrison, sat beside Colleran and divided expressions of joy with the latter when any statement was made that tended to contravert evidence given by Detective Conick.

Cashier Webster Called.

Cashier Webster was the first witness. He placed his story with the statement that the bank was robbed of $2,600 on the night of March 23, 1900, the night before Dunlap's arrest in Chicago. Witness came to Chicago on March 26 as the result, he thought, of a telegram from Colleran to Pate.

"Were you asked to identify or did you identify," began Mr. Fyffe, "a satchel which you were told had been taken from Dunlap?"

"I identified the satchel," returned the witness. "In it was a cigar box with some money in it and a pouch containing some silver."

"What was in the cigar box?"

"There was some silver and two rolls of money."

"Did you identify the cigar box as being to the bank?"

"Yes, sir. One means of identification was by a nail that I had driven into the end of the box. The end of the box had become worn and I had driven a brass-headed nail in."

"Did you see the rolls of money inside?"

"Yes, sir."

"How many were there?"

Identifies Packages of Coin.

"Two. They were marked '20 nickels, $1.' Both packages were the same."

"What other marks were on the wrappers?" continued Mr. Fyffe.

"The initials 'L. B. D.'"

"What did those initials stand for?"

"Lieut. B. Dell, the postmaster at Wellington."

"The marks were made in lead pencil."

"Do you remember what the color of the paper was?"

"Yes, a sort of yellow—yes. Manila."

Colleran braced up quickly, and his friends, seated about the room, began to talk. Conick had "thought" the paper was white.

Rolled Up Firmly.

"The money was rolled up in a piece of paper," explained Mr. Webster later, "and the ends were pressed in. O, they held together all right. It would have taken quite an effort to break the packages open," he added, Mr. Fyffe going into this point in anticipation of a claim that handling might have caused the wrappers to break.

"When was the next time you saw these packages?" asked the prosecutor.

"At Dunlap's preliminary trial at Watseka."

"Describe what you saw," said Mr. Fyffe.

"Well, I found the loose money and then there were those two rolls. One of them was in good condition and the other looked as if it had been unwrapped and the money put in clumsily again and put together."

"Was there anything noteworthy in the condition of the outside of these rolls?"

Marks Removed from Packages.

"There were no lead pencil marks on them," came the quick reply.

"Did you find on the outside of these rolls the marks, '20 nickels, $1'?"

"No, sir."

"Or 'L. B. D.'?"

"No, sir."

"I want you to state," continued Mr. Fyffe, "what the appearance of the outside of those wrappers was when you looked at them that second time."

"Well, they looked to me as if they had been rubbed out with a rubber eraser."

"What was the condition of their appearance that made you think the words had been rubbed out?"

"The paper was rough and dirty and kind of smeared and dirty."

"Could you see whether or not it was where the writing had been?"

"I think it was."

A moment later he said:

"Yes, Dunlap was identified by that cigar box and those articles."

Cross-Examination by McShane.

Here Attorney McShane opened his cross-examination. He devoted much effort to bringing out another statement that an eraser must have been used.

"There can be no question," he insisted, "that these packages did not have the letters obliterated by drawing over the letters lead pencil marks?"

"No, sir, I could not be mistaken about that."

Then Mr. McShane sought by many questions to show that Postmaster Dell had not always identified these packages. He started a general review of the banking business.

"That's interesting, but academic," was the remark with which Mr. Fyffe put an end to it.

"The edges of the nickels are rather rough, anyway, so that those marks would be rather blurred, would they not?" asked Mr. McShane.

"Well, they were plain enough to read, all right."

Mr. McShane then made the cashier his own witness, asking if Conick had asked him for money, which brought a prompt, "No, sir."

President Pate Testifies.

President Pate was called. He had been present in Captain Colleran's office at the identification of the satchel. He told of the marks on the wrappers.

"What kind of paper were they wrapped in?"

"It was a rather brownish paper, about the color of Manila envelopes."

"Good!" said Captain Colleran.

Mr. Pate, too, had next seen the articles at Watseka, though he did not testify at the preliminary hearing of Dunlap. At the time State's Attorney Kearn of Iroquois County and Lawyers Morris and Hooper, who assisted the public prosecutor in the case, were present.

"State what change, if any, had occurred in the contents of the cigar box."

"The cigar box was about the same as it was, so far as I could see. There was some silver coin in it and one roll of nickels, and another roll that looked as if it had been opened and the coin put in the wrapper again, but it was not so neatly done up as the other one."

"Was that second one that you speak of in the same condition as when you saw it in Chicago?"

"No, sir. There were no marks whatever on either one of them then. It looked as if it had been ruffled."

"Did you see any marks of scraping or erasure?"

"The paper looked rough, but there were no marks. It looked as if it had come in contact with something and was not as smooth as when I saw it before."

"None of those marks were on the wrappers at the time that were there when you saw them before?"

"Not any."

Destruction of the Marks.

Mr. McShane then took the witness. He tried to show that the marks might have been destroyed by rubbing against each other.

"If any erasure had been made with a rubber they may have been rubbed out by jostling against each other?"

"Certainly."

"That occurred to you at the time?"

"I did not think much about it," was the answer.

As to the identification of the articles in Colleran's office, he said:

"Mr. Webster, my recollection is, picked up the roll of nickels out of the cigar box and said: 'There is our postmaster's initials, all right.' I said: 'Yes, that's plain to see, and the other letters on it.'"

"Did Captain Colleran exhibit any reluctance about exhibiting these things?"

"I think Mr. Colleran laid the cigar box on the table and took some of the other things out of the satchel and laid them on the table."

Conick's Request for Money.

Then Mr. McShane made Mr. Pate his own witness and began a direct examination.

"Did you see Conick after the trial of this case?"

"Yes."

"Did he ask for money?"

"Yes"

"How much?"

"He said he had seen a reward advertised in the paper of $500, and had come down to see something about it."

"Had you ever put a notice in the paper offering a reward?"

"I had not."

"How long after the trial was he down there?"

"Well, it was after Dunlap was sent to the penitentiary. I do not know how long after the trial."

"What did he say about it?"

"He spoke about the reward of $500 being in the paper. I told him that there must be a mistake. He says, 'Mr. Pate, you can do as you think best. It is up to you now. If you want to give us something for the arrest of Dunlap you may do so. You don't have to give a cent.' We talked the matter over quite a good deal and he went away on the evening train.

"Didn't he ask for $200?"

"He asked for it, but he did not insist upon it."

"How long did he stay there talking about it?"

"From 12 o'clock until about 3. I think the train went north at 3 o'clock."

"Did he reduce his figure any from $200?"

"Yes, sir."

"What did he cut it down to?"

"He didn't state any amount."

"Was he quite persistent?"

"He thought maybe that he and his partner were entitled to it."

"How much did you give him?" asked Mr. Fyffe, cross-examining.

"Sixty dollars."

"But he had said you need not give a cent?"

"Yes."

Mr. Pate left the stand and gave way to Sheriff Martin.

Sheriff Martin Takes the Stand.

The Sheriff told how he came to Chicago with a warrant in response to a telegram signed by Colleran. He showed the truth of charges that all officials at detective headquarters had their hands tied and that only Colleran or Joyce could handle any case. This was one of Colleran's own rules.

He was then asked as to the conversation between himself, Colleran, and Rohan relative to "booking" the prisoner.

"I could not detail the conversation," said the Sheriff, "but there was something said about 'booking' the prisoner by Captain Colleran."

"Isn't it a fact you opened one package yourself," queried Mr. McShane, "and counted to see if it contained a dollar?"

"No, sir, I didn't open any package," came the quick reply.

Ela Asks a Question.

Commissioner Ela then asked questions.

"Since those goods came to your possession did any one but yourself and the State's Attorney and the attorneys assisting the State have access to them?"

"No, sir."

McShane here sought to show that some one else might have got at the evidence, which, Martin testified, was locked in a cell of the Watseka jail used for that purpose.

"I had the only key," the Sheriff protested, "and I kept it in my pocket. No one else had access."

Important Witnesses Today.

The hearing will continue at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. Two of the most important witnesses—Detective John Culhane and Lieutenant "Andy" Rohan—are to testify. Culhane was Conick's partner in making the arrest.

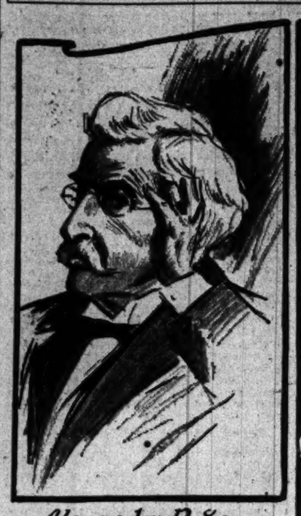
"Rohan can make a sensation if he ever tells a tenth of what he knows about the Detective bureau," said one of the Lieutenant's friends last night. "He can tell some things that will surprise Chicago."

WORTH JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

Special Rates Via the Wabash.

During the fall meeting at Worth racetrack, Oct. 10 to 26, special trains via the Wabash will leave Dearborn Station daily, except Sundays, at 7:55 a. m., 12:40 p. m., 12:55 p. m., 1:05 p. m., 1:18 p. m., and 1:45 p. m. Returning, one special train will leave the racetrack after the fifth race and the others after close of last race. Fare, 25 cents for round trip.

WITNESSES AT THE TRIAL OF DETECTIVE CHIEF COLLERAN.



Alexander Pate
President of Wellington
(Ill) Bank.

W. P. Martin
Sheriff, Iroquois
County.

J. A. Webster
Cashier Wellington
(Ill) Bank.

TAKES UP NEW FRANCHISES

RADICAL CHANGES IN TRACTION SERVICE SUGGESTED.

Council Committee Receives Report from Secretary Sikes on Terms of Renewal Ordinances—Joint Use of the Tracks in Certain District, Discontinuance of Cable Lines, and an Underground Trolley or a Subway Advised—Protection for Employes.

(Continued from first page.)

under the "ninety-nine-year charter." Also that all old companies now leased to operating companies, as in the case of the lines forming the Union Traction company, be included in the general agreement, and there be a further provision against the consolidation, leasing, or other transfer of the companies granted renewals without the consent of the City Council.

A provision in the franchises is asked that when it seems that public interests demand the construction of new lines the company covering the territory shall build such lines, and if it claim they are not needed, then the matter shall be left to the decision of three arbitrators. As an alternative proposition this is suggested:

"The city, in lieu of having the company construct such new line, may itself construct the roadbed, track, and necessary track forms the company, and, if practicable, by the married parties, and by at least two witnesses of the marriage.

"IV. No minister shall solemnize a marriage between any two persons unless by inquiry he shall have satisfied himself that neither person has been or is the husband or the wife of any other person then living; or unless the former marriage was annulled by a decree of some civil court of competent judisdiction for cause existing before such former marriage."

The Bishops have yet to consider canon 37, providing for the discipline of persons marrying after having been divorced. This will also cause lively discussion.

Committee to Decide on Name.

An another important feature of the work of the House of Bishops today was the appointment of a committee of five to act with similar committees of priests and laymen, constituting a joint committee of fifteen, in considering the proposed change in the name of the church. The committee has no power to act, but is to report its findings at the next general convention, to be held in Boston in 1904.

The Bishops rejected the Huntington amendment, and also article V. of the proposed constitutional amendments which provides for the admission of new dioceses and which has already been rejected by the deputies.

Marginal Readings Adopted.

The House of Deputies adopted the report of the Joint Committee on Marginal Readings, after agreeing to an amendment eliminating those readings which are original with the committee.

The vote on the main proposition, as amended, was as follows:

Clerical—Aye, 52 dioceses; nay, 6 dioceses; divided, 1 diocese. Lay—Aye, 45 dioceses; nay, 6 dioceses; divided, 2 dioceses.

The report as amended will now go back to the House of Bishops for action on the amendment.

Committee Works Six Years.

Six years' since, as has been published, a commission was named to collate the best renderings of disputed passages and advise upon some form for their publication in connection with the English Bible. There was an attempt to secure the authorization of the revised version, but it failed because it was felt the people are warmly attached to the King James wording.

To preserve the latter and yet bring to the church the best modern scholarship was the task in hand. In its revision the commission adopted as its own the marginal readings of the authorized version, of the English revision of 1881, of the American revision of the current year, and made many new readings of its own.

The deputies today, through the biblical scholars on the floor, made it clear that some change must be made, but there were loud outcries against what was termed the making of a Protestant Episcopal Bible.

Another Plan Is Suggested.

One of the principal speakers was the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim of Washington, who pronounced emphatically against the readings made by the commission, not with any slight to the scholarship of the company in this matter of its limited time mission, but saying that in its limited time of six years and perhaps in its inability to command all the great minds of the world, as other revisions had done, the commission could have done better to put readings of the authorized version, of the English revision, and of the American revision. He protested against separating his church from the whole body of English-speaking Protestants, and he produced laughter by saying he hoped his high church friends would appreciate his conversion to their position.

Replying, the Rev. Dr. Lucius Waterman of New Hampshire, a member of the commission, read a letter from President Weston of Crozer Theological Seminary commending as a Baptist the work of the commission and expressing the hope that others beside Episcopalians might have its work to use.

"Bible disintegration is here," said Dr. Waterman. "It cannot be stopped. Shall the revised version be adopted by the church and thus cut Episcopalians off from Protestant bodies about them? Besides, the American revision is far better, later in research, and eminently superior in English construction. Shall that be adopted and cut Episcopalians off from the mother church in England?"

Revised Version Not Wanted.

President Weston declared the authorized version will never be given up by the English-speaking public. The speaker agreed with Crozier's distinguished head. As for the making of Bibles, the Anglican communion is the home of biblical research, and where will the world get its Bibles if not through that communion.

Near the close the deputies got into a parliamentary wrangle that lasted more than forty minutes. Finally the amendment of the Rev. Cameron Mann of Kansas City was adopted.

The substitute or amendment adopted by the deputies accepts the marginal readings of the authorized version, the text and marginal readings of the English revised version, and the same of the new American version, rejecting the readings offered by the commission.

The matter of printing, in order that the new Bible may be read in the service, is left for another motion which went over for the day.

Resolutions were adopted declaring good citizenship to be a fundamental of good churchmanship and observing that all possible means should be taken by churchmen to stop vice in great cities and elsewhere, expressing the profound regret of the convention over the assassination of President McKinley, saying the blow amounted to treason, and reciting the eminent Christian character of the late President, and thanking the church people of San Francisco for helping to make last night's great mass-meeting in favor of missions.

Both houses unanimously selected Boston as the place for holding the next triennial convention.

A general reception to the delegates was given tonight at the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art. It was largely attended and was one of the most brilliant social functions ever held in this city.

The headquarters of the women's auxiliary were thronged all day with strangers, as well as residents of the city, many of whom were attracted by the fine display of work exhibited by the missions of all lands.

The first sessions of the Girls' Friendly society were held today at St. Luke's Church.

BISHOPS ADOPT DIVORCE CANON.

Upper House in Episcopal Convention for Reform in Marriage Laws.

DEPUTIES STILL TO ACT.

Committee's Report on the Marginal Readings Accepted, with One Amendment.

NEXT MEETING IN BOSTON.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The House of Bishops of the triennial Episcopal convention by a vote of 37 to 21 adopted canon 36, which relates to the solemnization of marriage.

All of the provisions of this canon had been argued previously except those contained in section 4, which forbade the marriage of persons divorced for any cause not existing before marriage.

"For any cause not existing before marriage" is understood to refer to such causes as insanity, inability to execute a contract, the existence of a living wife or husband, or like reasons which practically render the marriage null and void. This section caused contention, a strong element in the church holding that the remarriage of the innocent party to a divorce granted on the ground of infidelity should not be forbidden. The Bishops have refused to accept this view of the matter.

Deputies Still to Act.

The question is by no means settled, as the whole subject is now to come up in the House of Deputies, where it is expected to cause a protracted debate.

The canon, as finally passed by the House of Bishops, reads:

"Canon 36 of the solemnization of matrimony:

"I. The solemnization of matrimony in this church, in which the mutual consent of each party entering into this state of life is given in the presence of a minister, who having pronounced in the name of the holy trinity to be man and wife invokes the divine blessing upon their union.

"II. The requirements of the laws of the State regarding the conditions for the civil contract of marriage shall in all cases be carefully observed before the marriage is solemnized.

"III. No minister shall solemnize the marriage of any person who is a minor under the law of the place of marriage unless the parent or guardian of such minor is present and consenting or shall have given written consent to the marriage or is permanently resident in a foreign country.

Two Witnesses to Marriages.

"No minister shall solemnize a marriage except in the presence of at least two witnesses, the minister or the witnesses being personally acquainted with the parties.

"Every minister shall, without delay, formally record in the proper register the name, age, and residence of each party. Such record shall be signed by the minister who performs the ceremony, and, if practicable, by

"IV. No minister shall solemnize a marriage between any two persons unless by inquiry he shall have satisfied himself that neither person has been or is the husband or the wife of any other person then living; or unless the former marriage was annulled by a decree of some civil court of competent judisdiction for cause existing before such former marriage."

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LIFE MEMBERSHIP IS OPPOSED.

Board of Foreign Missions Discusses a Plan for Radical Change in Election Rules.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 9.—The report of the Coöperative Committee for the Interior read before the American Board of Foreign Missions today, included propositions for radical changes in electing members of the board. The committee says:

"We raise a question in regard to the desirability of securing a change in the charter of the board by which the corporate members shall be elected for a term of years rather than for life. A study of the list of the corporate membership in Chicago and vicinity (and we doubt not that the same would hold true in other localities) would show that it is largely composed of men whose relations to the board must be chiefly of an honorary character.

"A certain number of such men is desirable to give weight and dignity to the organization. But if we were to name the one thing which the interests of the board in our vicinity call for more than anything else it would be a larger proportion of corporate members, who, in the strength and vigor of life, are the actual leaders in our churches today.

"The plan of having coöperating committees and the problem of finding in the corporate membership men available for such active service, has revealed this apparent weakness in our organization. We submit the question whether the election of members for a term of years would not remove this difficulty without impairing in any way the strength of the board."

NEGRO SLAYS TWO, WOUNDS PURSUERS, AND IS DYING.

Florida Desperado Battles with Officers and Is Captured Only After He Is Shot Fatally by Members of Posse.

Madison, Fla., Oct. 9.—Will Jones, a negro outlaw, is in jail here fatally wounded after a desperate fight with a posse, in which the Sheriff and one deputy were severely injured. Immediately preceding his fight with the officers, Jones killed a woman and a negro man because of jealousy.

Sheriff Armstrong was notified of the murder in the southeastern part of the county, and, with deputies, went to the scene. He found the woman had been shot as she sat by the side of her husband in her home, and that Jones had escaped to the woods. The outlaw in his flight had run upon Dan Anderson, a white man, who was hunting, and believing the man an officer had shot him.

Jones was surrounded in a vacant house, but kept the posse at bay with his rifle and escaped.

The Sheriff increased his posse and resumed the hunt this morning, following the trail for miles. The negro again was surrounded, this time in a live oak prairie near Higdon. At the sight of the posse the outlaw opened fire and a vigorous fusillade continued for several minutes. After the smoke had cleared Sheriff Armstrong and Deputy Yarborough were both wounded, one ball striking the former in the head. Neither officer, however, is fatally wounded. The negro was found to have several wounds in his body.

WHALEBACK THOMAS WILSON STRANDED ON HIDDEN REEF.

Crew Rescued by Bailey Harbor Life-Saving Station—Steamer's Hold Is Flooded to Prevent Pounding.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis., Oct. 9.—The whaleback steamer Thomas Wilson, belonging to the steel company's fleet, stranded on a hidden reef near Bailey's Harbor in the heavy fog last night. The crew of twenty men were taken off the wrecked steamer by the Bailey's Harbor life saving crew without great difficulty. At the time of the accident the Wilson was running light from South Chicago to Escanaba, where it was to load a cargo of iron ore.

The Wilson struck on a flat rock at the south end of the reef and ran out on it its entire length. In order to keep the vessel form pounding in the heavy sea the crew opened the seacocks and flooded the hold. An examination made in the afternoon showed that the upper works were not badly damaged and that the hull is in good shape.

The wrecker Favorite, which was sent to the Wilson from Cheboygan, was expected to arrive last night. It is likely that the stranded vessel will have to be relaunched from the rock by the use of hydraulic jacks.

The Wilson is one of the fleet of whalebacks built at West Superior by Alexander McDougall, and was launched in 1892. It registers 1,713 tons, and was valued at about $120,000. As is the case with all of the boats of the steel company's fleet, the Wilson carried no insurance.

PLANS FOR CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Pittsburg Trustees Preparing to Erect Largest School of Technology in the World.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 9.—The trustees of Carnegie Institute today adopted plans for the erection of one of the largest and most complete schools of technology in the world.

The proposed school will be built at a cost of several millions of dollars by Mr. Carnegie, and he will also be asked to give at least $5,000,000 for maintenance. The City of Pittsburg will be asked to contribute sixty acres of ground for a site.

An influential committee on municipal relations was appointed by the trustees today, which committee will confer with the city authorities at once in regard to the donation of land.

MISS BEECHER NOW A BRIDE.

Niece of Henry Ward Beecher Married to William Shetterly at Franklin, Ind.

Franklin, Ind., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—At the home of D. H. Shetterly his eldest son, Dr. William Shetterly of New York and Miss Voice Adams Beecher were married. The bride is a niece of Henry Ward Beecher, her mother, was Isabelle Adams, a niece of President J. Q. Adams. The couple departed tonight for their future home in Bedford district, Macon street, Brooklyn. They will occupy the house of Henry Ward Beecher, which Dr. Shetterly purchased nearly a year ago.

ROOSEVELT HAS CHICAGO SLATE.

Senators Cullom and Mason Submit List of Federal Officers.

WM. PENN NIXON TO GO.

Graeme Stewart Named as His Successor, but May Have Reason to Decline.

CHANGE IN PENSION BUREAU

Collector of Customs	Graeme Stewart
Pension Agent	Charles Bent
Assistant Treasurer	William P. Williams
Appraiser	H. H. Thomas
Marshal	John C. Ames
District Attorney	Sol. H. Bethea
Collector of Internal Revenue	Henry L. Hertz
Postmaster	F. E. Coyne

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The slate for Chicago officers was agreed upon by the two Illinois Senators, and as submitted by them to the President today, it may be subject to change as the matter develops, since the offices are not actually vacant until next January. The announcement of the slate at this time may break up some of the plans which have been made concerning it, but so far as an agreement can be reached in advance of actual appointment by the President, the list given will stand. The most important change, of course, is that by which Graeme Stewart is to be substituted for William Penn Nixon in the office of Collector of Customs.

Mr. Nixon's head is said to have been rolled into the basket at the special request of Senator Mason, and the snickersnee was wielded by the junior Senator from Illinois largely if not entirely because the paper with which Mr. Nixon has been identified for so many years has been opposing Mr. Mason somewhat openly.

As to Mr. Nixon's Place.

There was considerable discussion regarding the filling of Mr. Nixon's place. The present Collector of Customs was opposed by several people four years ago, but, of course, on purely political grounds, on the theory that his paper had been "recognized" by the National committee during the campaign of 1896 to an extent which rendered it unnecessary to reward him with an office. The appointment was made as a personal one by President McKinley, and it ranked as such with the appointment of Postmaster Gordon, which was made personally by the President also.

In filling Mr. Nixon's place serious consideration was given to the possibility that John C. Ames, now United States Marshal, might be made Collector of Customs. He had the active support of both Senators as a matter of course, but there has been an unwritten law that the Collector of Customs shall be from Chicago; whereas, Mr. Ames comes from Congressman Reeves' district. It was finally decided to select a Chicago man, and the choice lay between John M. Smyth and Graeme Stewart. It is understood Mr. Smyth did not particularly care for the place, and it does not appear to be entirely certain Mr. Stewart will accept either.

Change Is Made in Pension Office.

The only other change in the list of federal appointments concerns the office of the pension agent for the Chicago district. Jonathan Merriam was appointed four years ago after something of a fight, and he was largely in the nature of a compromise candidate. There has been a feeling that the old soldier element ought to be recognized in the office where Mrs. Mulligan and Miss Sweet handed out the government checks to the old soldiers. For this reason the two Senators have practically agreed to drop Mr. Merriam from his present place and substitute Charles Bent of Whiteside County, who is an old soldier and a friend of both Senator Cullom and Senator Mason.

W. P. Williams Wins His Fight.

There has been a lively fight upon Assistant Treasurer Williams, but apparently he has won. For a long time it was believed he would have to go, but recently Senator Mason has come to his rescue and in the general roundup of offices has credited Mr. Williams to his side of the ledger. At the time when it was supposed a change would be made in the office of Assistant Treasurer, State Representative George C. Rankin was picked out for the place. He was heartily indorsed by the Illinois leaders up and down the State, and came near being selected for the office. The understanding now is that he is to be made a bank examiner or something of that kind by the new Controller of the Treasury, Mr. Ridgely, and thus both Rankin and Williams will be provided for in lucrative offices.

General Thomas Remains as Appraiser.

There was also an effort to dispossess General Thomas from his place as Appraiser, but this, like the fight on Treasurer Williams, finally dwindled down, and the opposition gradually disappeared. Marshal Ames and District Attorney Bethea have been secure in their places from the start, while Postmaster Coyne and Internal Revenue Collector Hertz were appointed only last spring.

Senators Make Call on President.

Senators Cullom and Mason saw the President together today, and they submitted this combination slate, but only in an informal way, assuring the President that they were united on the big Chicago offices and that any recommendations submitted to him would have the signature of both Senators or neither. President Roosevelt, of course, did not agree to make these appointments, but he intimated strongly that any combination of good men agreed upon by the two Senators would be almost certain to receive his approval.

TRAIN HOLDUP IN ARKANSAS.

Robbers Said to Have Secured Nothing in Raid on Express Car—Valuables Left Behind.

New Orleans, La., Oct. 9.—News of a holdup of a train on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf near Ashdown, Ark., has reached the Wells-Fargo officials here. The train was north-bound from Shreveport.

The information comes in a telegram to the express people announcing the holdup, but saying that the robb

DEVERY WILL GO, SAYS SETH LOW.

Reform Candidate for Mayor of Gotham Makes Formal Pledges.

MURPHY, TOO, ON LIST.

Civil Service Board Warns Tammany Regarding Campaign Assessments.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Oct. 9.

Seth Low Says If He Wins Devery and Murphy Go.

Seth Low told the mass-meeting held at Grand Central Palace tonight, under the auspices of the Republican County committee, just what would happen to Devery and Police Commissioner Murphy if the fusion ticket he successful at the polls. He said: "As soon as practicable after the last day of January, if I am elected, the official heads of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Devery will roll upon the ground."

The audience, which was as enthusiastic as any that ever gathered in the hall, showed its approval of Mr. Low's pledges with shouts for him and with jeers and hisses and groans for Devery and the rest of his crew.

With Mr. Low on the platform and sharing with him the cheers and applause of the audience was General Benjamin F. Tracy, Mr. Low's opponent of four years ago. Every word that was said during the evening which reminded the audience that the two had fought separately for good government in this city four years ago and showed they were fighting side by side today caused a storm of cheers.

Mr. Low, in referring to his opponent in the race and his letter of acceptance, said that in some occult way Mr. Shepard seemed to have got the idea that the fusion candidate was a partisan candidate. Mr. Low told the story of the English Admiral who asserted on the lobsters of Nantucket were three feet long. The audience seemed to find in this a delicate allusion to the personality of Mr. Shepard, and would hardly give Mr. Low a chance to explain that the judges of the Admiral's truthfulness decided that "lobsters are not affidavits."

Mr. Low reminded the audience that Mr. Shepard had opposed his (Low's) candidacy for the Brooklyn Mayoralty in 1881 and had supported him the year after. He quoted Mr. Shepard's defiance of Hugh McLaughlin in 1882, when Mr. Shepard said that he was ready to devote his entire life to make an end of the insolent audacity of ignorant boasism," which Mr. McLaughlin represented. Mr. Low wanted to know whether Mr. Shepard had discovered any particularly superior qualities in Mr. Croker's ignorance and audacity over Mr. McLaughlin's. He said he could not diagnose Mr. Shepard's trouble.

General Tracy, in his speech, said:

"I believe the effort you are making is to be crowned with triumph, and let me assure you that if it is, this campaign and the results that will follow it will mark an epoch in the history of Greater New York. Corruption will be driven from power, and honesty and fidelity in the administration of the government will succeed it, and the people of this greater city will know for at least two years what it is to have in power one who is determined and able to give it an honest, economical, and faithful administration of its affairs."

The City Democracy, of which ex-Sheriff James O'Brien is leader, tonight unanimously indorsed the anti-Tammany ticket, and pledged its best efforts toward the election of the fusion candidates.

Dudley Buck, the well known composer of sacred music and organist of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, has received an indefinite vacation from his duties on account of an affection of his sight. In addition to his impaired vision Mr. Buck is suffering from a nervous complaint.

Effort of Tammany to Collect Fund to Be Opposed.

The demand made upon Tammany officeholders by the Tammany organization for contributions to the campaign fund owing to the civil service law is couched in the most diplomatic language. Despite the polite way in which the "request" for funds is worded, the officeholders know it is a case of "put up or get out." The Civil Service Reform association, made aware of the demand for funds from Tammany officeholders, intends to act vigorously. It has sent a letter to each of the city departments calling attention to the law forbidding the solicitation or receipt of contributions for political purposes from public employés, and containing extracts from the act.

"The strictness of the new law of 1899 on this subject is not generally understood," said George McAneny, secretary of the association today.

"Under the provisions it is a misdemeanor for any person to ask for subscriptions or contributions in any way from any officer or employé, making the offense punishable by a fine of $1,000 or six months' imprisonment, or both.

"An employé who makes a payment, directly or indirectly, to an individual who is himself an officeholder, or to the representative of a committee having one or more officeholders among its members, is also guilty."

Julian Story, the artist, and the husband of Mme. Emma Eames, has returned to this country in poor health, and is now in Philadelphia, where he is to undergo a six weeks' course of treatment for the malady from which he is suffering.

Police on Guard at House of E. M. Shepard.

Policemen from the Butler Street Station, Brooklyn, have been closely guarding the home of Edward M. Shepard, 172 Congress street, since Monday night. The peculiar actions of one of these policemen, who kept glancing first up and then down the street, in the manner of a man who was expecting some one, aroused the curiosity of the neighbors. Inquiry was made at the police station and Captain Michael Devaney explained that on Monday night an unknown person had called him up on the telephone and informed him that a strange man had threatened to assassinate Mr. Shepard that night. The Captain lost no time in detailing a policeman to the sidewalk in front of Mr. Shepard's home.

President Roosevelt will, it was announced today, make an address here on Thanksgiving day at the dedication of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument on Riverside drive.

Working Plan for Rockefeller Institute Prepared.

A number of persons engaged in various lines of medical research are now working, under the direction and with the assistance of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, which was founded some months ago by John D. Rockefeller. A working plan has been adopted by the officers of the institute, but it is only a tentative one, and subject to changes at any time.

It was learned today that some of the directors have discussed the following suggestions for activity on the part of the institute:

To expend $20,000 a year, divided so as to provide for forty scholarships.

To make appointments for one year.

To have candidates recommended by heads of various laboratories to the Board of Directors.

To choose only persons pursuing or about to pursue investigations on some important subject in pathology, bacteriology, or hygiene.

Cruger Said to Have Beaten Miss Heitz.

In the contest over the will of Eugene Guido Cruger, who left his estate to Olga Salomea Heitz, one of the depositions read today before Surrogate Thomas was that of Mari Dureaux, a servant at D'Arcourt, the château of Cruger at Fontainbleau, who deposed:

"In 1894 Mr. Cruger was kind to madame, but in 1895 he was cross and unkind. He seemed worried. He often locked her in a room. He also jostled her and struck her with his hands. On one occasion he almost strangled her. She rang for me, but I was afraid. Finally, I went. He turned to Miss Heitz and exclaimed: 'Madame, get out of here; you are robbing me.'"

Pierre Fleury, gardener for Cruger, averred that at night Cruger would quarrel with Miss Heitz and at times drag her by the hair. He was almost constantly intoxicated.

Eugenie Louise Challeau, chambermaid, told another maid, Josephine, that she could not sleep because of a waterfall under her window. To which Josephine replied:

"Ah, you are lucky. I would rather hear the noise of the falling water than the noises and cries when Mr. Cruger beats madame. From the screams I hear I imagine he must be pulling her around the room by the hair."

Mlle. Challeau deposed that Cruger had threatened to kill Miss Heitz with a razor.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt did not appear in Trial Part 1 of the City Court, before Justice Fitzsimmons, today to serve as a juror, and Justice Fitzsimmons announced that he had excused him from jury duty for the present term of court because Mr. Vanderbilt had not received the jury notice.

Claims He Was Cheated on the Oceanic.

There were some good poker players among the 600 cabin passengers who landed in New York from the Oceanic at noon today. At least that is the opinion of a young Englishman — A. C. Burnley — who on Tuesday morning, as the Oceanic neared the American shore, sought Captain Cameron and told him he had been inveigled into a stateroom and lost $100 in cash and $400 in I. O. U.'s. The men accused by Burnley were A. J. King, C. H. Pillsbury, and Gordon Stanley.

The charges made by Burnley were investigated by Captain Cameron, and this morning, when the Oceanic arrived in quarantine, Purser Russell telegraphed for detectives to meet the ship. When the Oceanic was berthed the detectives found King, but did not succeed in locating Pillsbury and Stanley, who got away from the pier. King denied he had been engaged in any "skin" game, and, while admitting he had played poker with Burnley, he declared he had been square. He was not detained.

Another passenger squealed because Henry Holland won several rich pools on the ship's daily run. One pool was for $1,500. In this pool a counterfeit $50 was found. Holland, who had bid in the pool, said he would make it good, but he won the pool himself.

J. Coleman Drayton has taken a house in Fifty-sixth street. He and Miss Drayton will spend the winter in New York. The latter will make her formal début in New York society. She was here last winter for a short visit and appeared at the opera with her grandmother, Mrs. Astor, and at several of the dances.

Street Railway Association Meeting Opens.

The twentieth annual meeting of the American Street Railway association opened today in the Madison Square Garden. More than 600 delegates, representing almost every street railroad system of importance in the country, were in attendance, and during the day they not only discussed means for the development and improvement of street railroads, but examined with interest the exhibition which occupies the entire floor space of the garden. The exhibits comprise all that is new and valuable in the construction and equipment of surface railroads.

The convention was presided over by Walter H. Holmes of Kansas City, and listened to the reading of papers upon traffic problems and upon methods for increasing the efficiency of street transportation. While the meeting of the association was in progress an auxiliary organization, the Accountants' association, convened in another part of the building. President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street railroad said that the exhibit now on view was "the largest street railway exhibition ever held at any time in any country, and the largest and most complete exhibition of any character ever held in New York."

A window in memory of the late President McKinley will be placed in the north side of the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. It will depict a Gethsemane scene, with "Thy will, not mine," inscribed at the top, while beneath will appear the dying President's own words, "It is God's way, his will be done."

Copper Litigation in the Police Court.

The Montana copper fight got into the Center street police court here today. Robert L. Martin, President, and Harry Veithusen, Treasurer of the Delaware Surety company of Wilmington, a corporation organized, it is understood, by the Heinzes, who have been fighting the Amalgamated Copper company, were arraigned before Magistrate Olmstead charged with perjury. It was alleged that it was sworn the full capital stock of the surety company was paid in in cash when they did not know whether it was paid in or not. The nominal complainant against the two men was Ernest C. Wagenfuhr. Edward Lauterbach, who appeared for him, said Mr. Wagenfuhr had no connection with the Amalgamated Copper company and would say nothing further about him.

Mr. Lauterbach explained for his client what the surety company was. He said the Heinze people had won a fight before the Montana courts which gave them the right to take ore out of the Pennsylvania mine, one of the litigated properties, provided they gave bonds to reimburse the Amalgamated Copper company in case the courts above should reverse the decision.

F. August Heinze and his brother, Otto, organized the Delaware Surety company, which offered bonds in the Pennsylvania mine matter for $350,000. The Amalgamated people objected to this bond, and the surety company put up $350,000 in cash. There was an examination into the affairs of the company made here some time ago by the Montana authorities, Mr. Lauterbach said, which failed to show any assets at all in the possession of the surety company.

MOLINEUX MAY GET NEW TRIAL.

Court of Appeals Has Reached a Decision Which Is Declared Favorable to Prisoner.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—From an authoritative source in this city it is learned that the Court of Appeals has decided the famous Molineaux case and that a decision is daily expected.

The vote was taken by the Judges on Saturday, and the informant, who is in position to know, says the entire court was united on the one question whether or not incompetent evidence was admitted. It is inferred that such was the case. As to minor questions, the court was divided and three opinions have been written.

Justice Pardon C. Williams of this city, now on the Appellate Division at Rochester, who dismissed the indictment against the accused on the ground that incompetent evidence was admitted before the grand jury, maintains that much incompetent evidence was admitted on the trial and that the Court of Appeals will grant a new trial.

Iowa Lutheran Synod in Session.

Iowa City, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The forty-seventh annual convention of the English Lutheran Synod of Iowa opened here today. It will be in session Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The Women's Home and Foreign Missionary society of Iowa will convene Oct. 11 and 12.

Through Marquette Sleeper.

On Oct. 12, 1901, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway will inaugurate daily sleeping car service between Chicago, Milwaukee and Ishpeming, Negaunee and Marquette. This service is in addition to the present daily solid train between Chicago, Houghton, Hancock, and Calumet.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway is the shortest line to the copper country, and the only line with electric lighted trains and dining cars. Ask for tickets via "The St. Paul Road." Ticket office, 95 Adams-st.

WOMAN WHO PRESIDED OVER LABOR FEDERATION AT JOLIET YESTERDAY.

Miss Maggie Curtis of Joliet is the only woman delegate to the convention of the State Federation of Labor meeting at Joliet. She was called to the chair by President Bryan at the morning session yesterday and presided over the convention for several minutes, displaying unexpected familiarity with parliamentary laws. The delegates gave her a rising vote of thanks for her presence and interest in the labor movement. Miss Curtis has been active in Joliet labor circles for several years, and represents Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers No. 87 in the convention.

NAME PARK FOR M'KINLEY.

SOUTH COMMISSIONERS CREATE AN ENDURING MEMORIAL.

Forty-Acre Tract South of Thirty-seventh Street Is Given Over to Memory of the Murdered President, While a Heroic Statue and a McKinley Boulevard Complete the Project—Will Be a Playground for the People—Lake Park Takes Grant's Name.

McKinley Park came into being yesterday when the South Park Commissioners voted Chicago an enduring memorial to the murdered President.

A McKinley statue in heroic size is proposed for the park and a McKinley boulevard completes the memorial project.

With the christening every park of importance in the South Side boulevard system bears the name of a President of the United States. The name of Lake Front Park was changed to Grant Park early in the day as a auxiliary organization, the Accountants' association, convened in another part of the building. President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street railroad said that the exhibit now on view was "the largest street railway exhibition ever held at any time in any country, and the largest and most complete exhibition of any character ever held in New York."

All Favor Memorial Name.

Commissioner Daniel F. Crilly made the motion for a McKinley Park, and it passed the board without a murmur of dissent, the members declaring that their only regret was that they had not a larger park to name after the dead President.

"In naming our new park after President McKinley," said Commissioner Crilly, "I think we are establishing a memorial to a man who has done more for his country than any man alive today. The park will be located in a part of the city where it will do the greatest good. Many workingmen live in the vicinity of the new park, and they certainly owe more to McKinley for their material prosperity than to any man whom they might honor."

"I should like to see even a greater testimonial offered from this board, if it were possible," said Commissioner Jefferson Hodgkins, who seconded the motion to name the park after the President. "If one of our boulevards also might be named after McKinley I should favor the change."

Other McKinley Memorials.

Then came a discussion of the proposed boulevarding of Thirty-seventh street. Opinion seemed general that the new boulevard should bear the same name as the park.

Commissioner Hodgkins proposed that a site in McKinley Park should be set aside for a statue of the dead President, and that similar sites should be chosen in Washington, Jackson, and Grant Parks for statues of the Presidents in whose memory the parks were named.

No decision was reached in the matter, it being agreed that the projects should wait on the securing of the necessary funds.

Park for the People.

As McKinley was a man of the people, so will McKinley Park be a park for the people. While the plans are not completed, it has been determined that a large play ground will be situated in the center of the park, while on the Leavitt street side will be a wading pool for children and a swimming pool for boys.

A gymnasium for boys and girls will be another feature of the new park.

The site of the park originally was the old Brighton Park racetrack. It is two long blocks in dimensions either way, and when it is computed from the street, comprises forty acres.

M'KINLEY ARCH IS PLANNED.

Association Formed in Washington Expects to Build Structure Beside the Memorial Bridge.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—At a meeting held at Masonic Temple tonight under the auspices of the National Memorial Bridge association there was organized the William McKinley National Memorial Arch association, of which District Commissioner H. B. F. MacFarland was chosen President and Lyman J. Gage, the Secretary of the Treasury, Treasurer. The object of the association is to raise funds with which to construct a memorial arch to the late President at the Washington side of the proposed memorial bridge across the Potomac.

"Garland" stoves and ranges. Awarded first prize, Paris Exposition, 1900.

CRERAR CHAPEL FOR LOUX

MEMBERS MEET AND DECIDE TO STAND BY PASTOR.

Will Petition the Presbytery of Chicago to Separate Them from the Second Presbyterian Church and Permit Them to Form an Independent Organization—Committee Appointed to Present Demand on Monday Morning—Withdrawals Also Asked.

Two hundred members of John Crerar Chapel decided last night to stand by their pastor, the Rev. Dubois H. Loux. At a meeting in the chapel at 5831 Indiana avenue they decided to petition the Presbytery of Chicago to separate them from the Second Presbyterian Church and permit them to form an independent church.

This was the direct result of the stormy meeting at the chapel on Sunday morning, when Dr. Loux declared his would form a new church and take to it many of the chapel congregation. His threat was in reply to the demand of the committee of the Second Church that he present his resignation.

When the meeting was called to order last night a petition was passed around advocating a new church. In a few minutes 200 church members had signed. Then a committee was appointed to appear before the Board of Presbytery at 10 o'clock Monday morning at 191 Michigan avenue to present the paper. The members of the committee are Frank E. Hartigan, Harry Flood, Robert Smith, Hoyt P. Parmlee, E. F. Mains, and H. H. Parrott.

When it came to the question of selecting a pastor there was but one name—that of Dr. Loux, who has been pastor of the chapel for the last three years. His name will be presented to the Board of Presbytery.

A petition also was signed by the members of Crerar Mission asking for their withdrawal from the Second Presbyterian Church. This will be presented to the session of the Second Church. A resolution was adopted indorsing the pastor's course in endeavoring to form an independent organization. In the petition to the presbytery the signers ask that they be permitted to rent the present chapel at a rental of $300 a year, and that the new church be known as the John Crerar Memorial Church.

The Rev. Mr. Loux is one of the youngest Presbyterian ministers in Chicago. He was formerly pastor of the Campbell Park Church. He was born in Richmond, O., in 1868 and received his education at the Wooster (O.) Presbyterian College and McCormick Seminary of Chicago.

FROM CHARITY HOME TO RICHES.

Mrs. Ellen Cushing Receives Word That She Has Inherited a Fortune.

Mrs. Ellen Cushing moved yesterday from the Old People's Home to a house of her own. Friends say she could move to the Lake Shore drive or Prairie avenue if she wished. For Mrs. Cushing has been notified that she is one of the heirs of Henry Dolan of New York, who died in August, leaving an estate valued at $8,000,000.

Just how wealthy she really is Mrs. Cushing cannot tell. But she has been officially notified that she and her four sisters are the only heirs of the aged man, and all of his wealth it is expected will be divided equally among the five old women, his nieces, who still survive.

Mrs. Cushing came to Chicago forty years ago and has lived here ever since. Her husband was a prosperous Chicago business man until the great fire came and burned up everything he owned. Then he went to work for the Illinois Central railroad. It was only after his death that she entered the Old People's Home.

AUTOMOBILES A COURT ISSUE.

Arrest of Custodian on Complaint of Boiler Inspector Brings Up Question of Tests.

Automobile owners throughout the city are awaiting with interest the decision of Justice Hall in the case of Chief Engineer Michael Conealy of the Metropolitan "L," who was arrested on a warrant sworn out by Deputy Boiler Inspector Joseph Kennedy. The charge against Conealy is that he declined to assist in an inspection of two gasoline automobiles that had been left in his charge.

Conealy declared he was arrested because he would not tear two automibiles apart, at an expense of $150 each, in order that the inspector might apply the hydraulic test. One of the machines belonged to H. M. Brinkerhoff, general manager of the Metropolitan "L," and the other to Paul Sexton, assistant secretary of the same company. The machines had been left in Conealy's charge.

City Boiler Inspector Blaney says he will attempt an inspection of the two machines before the case comes to trial, and if it proves satisfactory the case against Conealy will be dropped.

Low Rates to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

On Oct. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14 the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. will sell excursion tickets from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis and return at one fare ($11.50) for the round trip. The Fast Mail Line and route of the Pioneer Limited. Ticket office, 95 Adams street.

THINK PRUDERY FOE OF PURITY.

National League Convention Speakers Urge Calling Spades Spades.

FOLLOW THEIR THEORIES

Jenkin Lloyd Jones Decries Tendency of Churches to Split Up Into Societies.

SESSIONS WELL ATTENDED

Many questions were discussed yesterday at the meetings of the National Purity convention in the presence of audiences composed of men and women of all ages. The First Methodist Church was well filled at every session. The delegates contend false shame has barred from ordinary conversation too many subjects, and that, when such subjects arise in a natural way they should be dealt with in plain terms.

At the evening session Miss Rose M. Wood-Allen of Denver was introduced as a speaker by her mother, Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, the chairman of the meeting, who said that both her daughter and her son had been for some years her assistants in purity work, and had proved valuable coworkers.

Miss Wood-Allen, who is about 23 years old, told of her work as a member of the White Shield society. This organization devotes itself to the protection of girls who have been well brought up and lead sheltered lives. The members of the society pledge themselves further to endeavor, by precept and example, to lead the young men of their acquaintance into a correct manner of living.

Dr. Jones Against Too Many Leagues.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of All Souls Church told the delegates that there was too much tendency in matters religious to split up.

"I find among the few people who are gathered here," he said, "representatives of so many societies that I cannot begin to keep them straight. There is the Anti-Cigaret society, the anti-treating, anti-dancing, anti this, that, and the other. All these societies are lining up accusations against the church of God. Things which should be within the province of the church are no longer attended to by the church. If the church is split up with schisms and isms and ologies then you women may get out your badges and ribbons and try to help lives. But I say let the church of God return to its primary reasons for being."

"My subject is moralizing and demoralizing amusements," continued Dr. Jones. "I believe in those exercises that tend to develop the muscles and health of a young man—but I should be afraid to face a football team myself, though I have faced cannon. Healthy exercises are moralizing influences—but my heart protests against the action of those young men that select the day sanctified by the nation to its dead for scorching a century, their backs crooked over their handle bar. And I protest against those who desecrate Sunday by playing golf, a game that is a noble amusement week days and a nuisance on Sunday."

Some of the other speakers and their subjects were:

"The Cigaret and the Crusade Against It," Professor Frank V. Irish, President National Anti-Cigaret league, Columbus, O.

"The White Slave Trade," the Rev. M. B. Gott, national worker, St. Louis.

"Florence Crittenden Missions," Kate Waller Barrett, Washington, D. C.

Would Teach Children to Argue.

The afternoon session was opened by Mrs. Emma P. Drake of Denver with the declaration that children should always be convinced of the wisdom of a parent's orders before being compelled to obey.

"Argument will prove the salvation of the youth of our land," said she. "Children should not be impatiently dismissed, but should be encouraged to enter into a train of logical reasoning with their parents on almost every proposition. We are told that the parents of William Ewart Gladstone accustomed their children to a succession of arguments on great topics and small topics, which, conducted with the most implacable logic, but with perfect good humor, formed the staple of the family conversation. Children and parents argued on everything, as to whether the breakfast trout should be boiled or broiled, whether a window should be closed or left open, and whether the next day was likely to be fine or not.

"We should all do our best to imitate the Gladstone family, and teach our children to argue. The father should try to interest his 10-year-old son by saying, 'Son, I am going to buy a lot, and I want your advice on the matter.' Then let him tell his son about the lot and take him to see it. It will repay him to see the little fellow puff out with pride and loyalty."

Jokes at Wooing Condemned.

Dr. Mary Wood-Allen of Ann Arbor, Mich., said that the public press, and especially the comic papers, lowered the tone of the human race by ridiculing the sacred processes of wooing. Then she said:

"And now about the girl in the kitchen, she whom we call 'servant.' Do we inquire about her as we receive as visitors, as we should? Do we investigate where she goes on her night off, as our duty to her and to our child, whom she guards, demands? Do we find out what language she uses in the presence of our babes? We should do all these things."

In discussing "The Cigaret and the Crusade Against It," Frank V. Irish said:

"Cigaret smoking began with the Centennial at Philadelphia. The World's Fair helped fasten the vice on the country. Then came the war with Cuba, and when the conquering army returned the soldiers had learned to smoke cigarets. Small boys thought they would be heroes if they smoked. So they began.

"History has repeated itself. The vices of the conquered are learned by their conquerors."

Program for Today.

The program for today includes the following papers and addresses:

9 A. M.

Address—"The Power of God for a Pure Life," the Rev. Milton S. Anderson, New Britain, Conn.

Paper—Mrs. A. L. Prindle, New York City.

Paper—"Municipality and Vice," Dora Leslie Webb, East Palestine, O.

Paper—"Teaching Purity in the Schools," Joseph S. Walton, Philadelphia.

Paper—"The Influence of Diet Upon Character," Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Battle Creek, Mich.

Address—"Self-Supporting Women," Elizabeth B. Grannis, New York.

Paper—"The Hopefulness of Rescue Work," Mrs. M. E. Otto, St. Louis.

Paper—"The Solidarity of Vice and Vicious Methods," Miss Annie Goff, London.

Address—"The Care of Dependent Children," Mrs. Virginia T. Smith, Hartford, Conn.

2 P. M.

Address—"Preservation of Purity Through the Moral Education of the Young," the Rev. Joseph F. Flint, Harvey.

Address—"Divorce Not a Matter of Choice," the Rev. D. D. Mitchell, Winnebago City, Minn.

Paper—"The Relation Between Modern Social Vice and Ancient Sex Worship," the Rev. A. H. Lewis, Plainfield, N. J.

Address—"Purity of Heart," Captain Charles T. Potter, Hartford, Conn.

Paper—"A Strange Silence, Its Cause and Cure," Miss Belle H. Mix, Danville, Ia.

Address—"Impurity and Intemperance," Henry W. Wilbur, New York.

Address—"The Greatest Force in the World," the Rev. Sylvanus Stall, Philadelphia.

Paper—"The Work of the International Abolitionist Association," M. Minod, Secretary, Geneva.

7:30 P. M.

Address—"Improved Dress a Help to a Pure Life," Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Indianapolis.

Address—"Why America Should Join the International Abolitionist Movement," Maurice Gregory, London.

Address—"Young Men and Morality," the Rev. Frank M. Carson, Chicago.

ITO GUEST AT WEDDING.

JAPANESE MARQUIS GUEST AT MARRIAGE OF MISS HILL.

Visitor Accumulating Great Store of Experiences Which Are Absolutely Novel to Him—Admits That Ceremony Attended in St. Paul Was a Gloomy Affair—Is on His Way to Chicago, Where He Will See Still More of American Ways.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Marquis Ito is gaining experiences. He got one today here in St. Paul, and he looks forward to another in Chicago. St. Paul furnished a wedding for the enlightenment of the Marquis. Chicago will offer the Stock-Yards. With his party Ito left at 8:10 o'clock tonight on the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad for Chicago. He will arrive at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The visit of Ito to St. Paul has been quiet enough to satisfy even the ever-wakeful physician, who "interdicts" any number of things which the Marquis wants to do. He did not, however, "interdict" the wedding, and Ito made his first acquaintance with American methods of "marrying and giving in marriage." It took place at the residence of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railroad. His daughter, Miss Charlotte Hill, was wedded to George T. Slade of New York.

Thinks Ceremony Too Gloomy.

Those who spoke with the Marquis after the ceremony came to the conclusion that it affected him much like a funeral. He and Senator Tsudzuki were the only ones of the Japanese party to attend. Ito and the Senator were "impressed by the solemnity" of the marriage service.

"It was so solemn, so grand," said Senator Tsudzuki.

Archbishop Ireland performed the ceremony, and he and the Marquis were made acquainted with each other. The invitation to the wedding was brought to the Marquis at his hotel personally by Samuel Hill. He was asked to be the guest of President Hill for the remainder of the day, but he declined, urging that he knew what would be demanded of the household without the adding of other burdens.

Ito wore the decoration of the Order of the Chrysanthemum, and Senator Tsudzuki that of the Order of the Rising Sun, in honor of the bride. Ito is said to be the only man in Japan, outside the royalty, thus decorated.

Although the Marquis has visited America five times he has never witnessed an American wedding ceremony. He gave instructions to his secretary to deliver to the bride a magnificent present of jewels from his native land.

Minneapolis Trip Called Off.

Samuel Hill also presented the Marquis an invitation to visit Minneapolis and the flour milling district. The Marquis replied that, although he would greatly like to see the milling district from whence so much flour was sent abroad, he did not think that it would be advisable on account of his health, Dr. Koyoma concurring in this view, and the trip was abandoned.

The younger members of the party were full of curiosity today and, being anxious to see the city, a carriage drive was arranged for them. Early this afternoon they toured the city, visiting all the leading places of interest. At St. Paul it was originally planned that the party would remain until Thursday night, but as the Japanese Consul is desirous of having his illustrious countryman in Chicago tomorrow the Marquis consented to proceed tonight.

Marquis Hiropumi Ito, former Prime Minister of Japan, and party, who are paying a visit to this country, are expected to arrive from St. Paul at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The party will go to the Auditorium Annex, where the Marquis will remain several days. On Friday evening Consul Fujita will give a dinner at the Chicago club in honor of the distinguished visitor. Invitations have been sent by the University of Chicago and the Northwestern University to visit those institutions.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Mr. Jefferson Plays The Rivals.

Joseph Jefferson changed his play and his curtain speech last night. "The Rivals" was the bill, and with it went the clever talk which the comedian evidently keeps in the same cubby-hole of memory in which he stores Bob Acres' lines. It is the speech containing the neat epigram, "If an actor does not say more than he means when he steps before the curtain his audience will not believe he means as much as he says."

The blithe and sprightly spirit which made his impersonation of quaint, cowardly, delightful Bob Acres seem a defiance of his years, illuminated the little address as well, and at no time was his comedy given heartier appreciation than when, bowing and smiling, he spoke from the front of the curtain.

Bob Acres is a more trying rôle for Mr. Jefferson than that of Rip Van Winkle. There is no chance of makeup to hide the outward marks of age, and his manner must carry all the illusion of youthfulness. That his Bob Acres remains young of heart is perhaps as high a compliment as can be paid him. In utterance he is not quite so young, for he is more indistinct in this comedy than when he has the aid of the dialect of the old Dutch vagabond of the Catskills. Grace of pose, however, is as much an attribute of his portrayal of Bob Acres as ever. It is his grace that gives the rôle a pictorial charm, and yet it is not and never has been in keeping with the part. Bob Acres, as Richard Brinsley Sheridan wrote the character down, was a bumpkin, and Mr. Jefferson always has insisted upon painting him as a gentleman. But the flaw is probably more agreeable than the exact truth.

The company supporting Mr. Jefferson is practically identical with that of last year, and it is a better organization than he often has had. Three of its members have unusual qualifications for the rôles that are given them—Ffoillett Paget as Mrs. Malaprop, the veteran John Jack as Sir Anthony Absolute, and George Denham as David. Each one received special applause last night, which was deserved, and each halted the action of the play to make the tribute an excuse for a scene call, which was not so well. Boyd Putnam is a Captain Absolute of a pleasant humor, though he sometimes forces the quality. His best scenes last night were those he shared with Mr. Jack. The rôle of Lydia Languish does not invite natural acting, but its artificialities must be made to seem natural to the possessor of them, as indeed they were. Elsie Leslie failed last year to show the distinction. Miss Georgie Mendum has no better fortune this year, though it would not be fair to hold her performance a test of her abilities.

Masonic Temple Season to End.

Manager J. J. Murdock of the Masonic Temple Roof Theater announced yesterday that the lofty place of amusement would end its season on Sunday. He also said that extensive improvements would be made before the next season began and that a system of reserved seats would be one of the innovations of the spring. Though no official intimation was given, it is understood that the plans of rebuilding contemplate lowering the theater one story in the building. In that case the nineteenth floor will be retained as a gallery, the present center of the theater being cut out. The eighteenth floor then will become the body of the house, giving it the regulation theater form. The stage, of course, will be lowered to the eighteenth floor.

The Temple has prospered ever since it came under Mr. Murdock's management, and the profits this season are declared to be the greatest of any year. Mr. Murdock is well within the truth when he says that his stage was the place during the summer of more vaudeville first appearances than any vaudeville theater in the country. The list comprised Eugene Cowles, Annie Yeamans, William Norris, Elita Proctor Otis, Maud Lillian Berri, and Clay Clement. Among the regular vaudeville entertainers who have come to Chicago for Temple engagements alone have been Cissie Loftus, Sam Bernard, the August family, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Pauline Hall, and Della Fox.

For the two Sunday performances there will be a special bill.

Faculty Concert.

The first concert by the faculty of the Chicago Auditorium Conservatory will take place tonight at 8:15 o'clock in Music Hall in the Fine Arts Building.

LABOR MAY CALL YATES TO COURT.

Federation Seeks Way to Enforce Convict Working Law at State Prison.

MAY ENJOIN W. B. CONKEY

Delegates Discuss Plans for Ending the Deadlock at Hammond Plant.

WOMAN WIELDS THE GAVEL.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—At the second day's session of the State Federation of Labor today the possibility of appeals for federal edicts to compel Governor Yates and the officials of the Joliet penitentiary to enforce the convict labor law in the institution and against W. B. Conkey as retaliatory measures was discussed by delegates on the floor and approved by their hearers. The removal of all labor saving machinery from the prison also was demanded and will be asked of the next Legislature.

The introduction of politics into the affairs of the federation received an emphatic rebuff and caused much chagrin among the Chicago political laborites, who are on the scene.

Promptly upon the convening of the body at 10 a. m., President O'Brien announced that it must be a day of business and that quibbling or the needless discussion of irrelevant matters would not be countenanced.

Miss Maggie Morris of Joliet, the only female delegate to the convention, won a vote of thanks from the members by asking the withdrawal of a motion that the members refrain from smoking during the sessions. Later Miss Morris was called to the chair, and presided over the meeting for several minutes, establishing a precedent in the history of the labor assembly.

Delegates Bessette and Spires, who have represented Typographical union No. 16 of Chicago in Hammond during the W. B. Conkey strike, told the history of the trouble, and the announcement of Mr. Spires that counter injunctions and other legal proceedings against the officers of the Hammond plant were contemplated was greeted with cheers by the delegates.

President O'Brien, who had been cited before Judge Baker of Indianapolis in connection with the strike, counseled moderation and respect for the proceedings of the federal courts.

Union Made Beer Scarce.

A motion by a delegate that attendants refrain from drinking non-union beer while in the city caused A. C. Paesler of Elgin to arise. "I haven't seen a union brand advertised in the city since we came," he declared. "What are we going to drink, then?"

The unanswerable appeal caused silence among the visitors, and a motion to adjourn ended the quandary.

After a visit to the Lockport controlling works the session was resumed. A score of resolutions were submitted by the committee, the majority receiving the approval of the body.

The one considered of most importance was that drawn by Bernard Cohn of the Chicago Federation of Labor in reference to the scenes viewed by the delegates the previous day in the State penitentiary. The removal of all labor-saving machines and devices from the institution was demanded and hand labor substituted among the convicts.

The exhibition of the most modern and costly machines in the prison, many of which were beyond the reach of the smaller employers, the resolution declared, enhanced the value of the convicts' toil and stifled outside competition.

An amendment including other Illinois penal institutions and reformatories was then made, and the resolution adopted by an unanimous vote.

Politics Barred Out.

A resolution indorsing H. O. Shepard's candidacy for the office of Government Printer was reported unfavorably by the committee as having a political bearing and against the non-partisan and non-political attitude of the Federation of Labor, and was sustained by a vote of the delegates.

Resolutions asking that candidates for the State Legislature bearing union cards be given preference by the members over non-union opponents was rejected on the same grounds and occasioned a verbal contest on the floor. By a close vote the action of the committee was sustained.

May 30 was chosen as memorial day for the "soldiers of the industrial army" and hereafter will be celebrated by labor in Illinois.

The extension of the Geary exclusion act was demanded and the inclusion of all Asiatic races was asked. Other resolutions included commendation of municipal ownership bills and of the treaty giving this country control of the Isthmian canal.

Doubters Can Be Changed By Knowledge.

If there is any doubt about making brain power by the use of certain food, the doubter should make the following experiment.

Helen Frances Huntington of Gainesville, Ga., says: "Just a word of commendation concerning Grape-Nuts which I have found to be the most wholesome, nourishing and appetizing food that has ever come to my knowledge.

"I am not a dyspeptic, but being constantly engaged in severe brain work I found that I did not thrive on ordinary diet; even a moderate dinner dulled my brain so as to be practically incapable of critical work. I tried meat-juice, peptonoids, the two meal system of light breakfast and no supper which brought on nervous depletion and sleeplessness, so I resorted to one and another of the various health-foods, which all seemed alike tasteless and valueless as a brain food, until, quite by chance, I had a dish of Grape-Nuts food served as a dessert. I liked it so well that I began to use it daily, for supper four teaspoonsful in a saucer of hot milk, eaten before it dissolves to mushiness.

"This point should be remembered as, after a certain time, evaporation seems to affect the sweet nutty flavor of the food, as in the case of certain fine-flavored fruits.

"The result in my case was simply astonishing. I had no desire whatever for sweet pastrys, meats, or in fact anything else; and my brain was as clear and active at night as on awaking from a long, refreshing sleep.

"The peculiar advantage about Grape-Nuts food is that it supplies the nutritive qualities of a varied diet without the bad results of heavy eating. I cheerfully recommend its use to all brain workers, if not as an exclusive diet, certainly for the last meal of the day. I always take it with me when traveling, which saves a deal of annoyance and discomfort."

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Important to Mothers!

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

SEEK CAPTORS OF MISS STONE.

Brigands Who Abducted American Missionary Being Searched for by Troops.

CAN ONLY HOPE FOR BEST

American Representatives in Europe Using Every Effort in Woman's Behalf.

RANSOM GROWS SLOWLY.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Oct. 10, 3 a. m.—A dispatch to the Times from Constantinople, dated Tuesday, says that, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, nothing whatever is known about the whereabouts of Miss Stone. Conjectures abound, but they have no basis in fact.

Prince of Bulgaria Away.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 9.—Consul General Dickinson has applied for an audience of Prince Ferdinand, but it has not yet been granted. The Prince has gone to the country.

No news has been obtained here of Miss Stone since her recent letter to Mr. Haskell.

The Bulgarian troops and police are actively scouring the frontier.

Ambassador Tower Active.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 9.—The United States Ambassador, Charlemagne Tower, has been most active in connection with measures looking to the release of Miss Stone. Mr. Tower has had several interviews on the subject with the officials of the Foreign Office. The Russian government is cordially supporting the efforts being made to secure the release of the American missionary.

Is in Touch with Committee.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

VIENNA, Oct. 9.—The Ostdeutscherundschau quotes an ex-member of the Macedonian committee as confirming the statement that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has uninterrupted relations with the committee, which, as has frequently been stated, is held in many quarters to be responsible for the abduction of Miss Stone, the American missionary.

Was Safe on Saturday.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—This afternoon a cablegram was received by the State department from Consul General Dickinson at Constantinople saying that Miss Stone had been located in the mountains on the Turkish frontier and that on Saturday last she was alive and well.

The time allowed by Miss Stone's kidnapers expired yesterday, yet she is still alive and unharmed. It is known now officially that her captors have granted a short extension of time, and the officials feel there is yet reasonable hope to save her life.

Contributions Falling Off.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—As a result of the discord as to the ethics of ransoming a missionary, few subscriptions to the fund came in today.

So few are the subscriptions that the trustees have decided to make individual acknowledgments, and feeling that public interest is on the wane no further bulletins as to the progress of the fund will be issued for the present.

Women continue to be the most numerous subscribers. The fund abounts to $56,600.

DUKE IN TORONTO TODAY.

Royal Visitors in Canada Practically Finish Their Overland Tour of the Dominion.

Chapleau, Ont., Oct. 9.—The special trains of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall swung around the north shore of Lake Superior today and headed to the southeast tonight on the run down through the Province of Ontario for the City of Toronto.

North Bay will be reached early tomorrow morning, and the royal train will there be transferred from the Canadian Pacific railway to the line of the Grand Trunk.

Brief stops for short formal receptions will be made during the morning at Orillia, Barrie, and Newmarket, and the royal train is scheduled to enter Toronto at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

WHITE EXPECTED TO RESIGN.

Renewed Rumors in Berlin That United States Envoy to Germany Is to Give Up His Place Soon.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—The Berliner Tageblatt says there are renewed rumors by way of London of the early resignation of United States Ambassador White. Nothing is known here definitely on the subject. Mrs. White professes to be uninformed and says that, in the absence of official confirmation, she will place no reliance upon the rumor.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

LONDON—Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, will sail for the United States within two weeks.

LONDON—The Mayor of Winchester and his wife have accepted an invitation to attend the King Alfred celebration in New York.

LONDON—Negotiations have been completed by which the King has bought back the cutter Britannia from Sir Richard Bulkeley.

ROME—The alleged Anarchist, Giavenovich, arrested near the Vatican on Sunday, was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment for carrying arms.

PARIS—M. Leygues, Minister of Public Instruction, will shortly sign a decree putting an end to the Reading committee of the Comédie Française Theater.

PARIS—It is rumored that M. Pichont, ex-Minister of France at Pekin, intends to resign his appointment in Tunis for the purpose of resisting Parliament.

LONDON—A new version of "The Whirl of the Town," the cast not including Henry E. Dixey, was produced at the Century Theater. The piece has been materially Anglicized.

BERLIN—Privy Councilor Goldberger will sail for the United States on Oct. 17. He purposes making an unofficial tour in America for the study of industrial and commercial conditions.

LONDON—The last voyage of the steamer Oceanic was the most profitable ever made. From passages alone the sum of $125,630 was realized. The cost of running the vessel was $88,000.

TOULON—The authorities have forbidden Count de Lesseps, who will attempt to cross the Mediterranean in a balloon, to take with him pigeons belonging in countries other than France.

PARIS—Fire destroyed four bore-hole towers and other property of three naphtha companies in this district—the Schibajew company, the Caspian and Black Sea company, and the Kokorew company.

PARIS—A decree of the Fifth Chamber of the Civil Tribunal provides that the estates of the Jesuits and Assumptionists shall be liquidated, as they have not complied with the associations law.

THE HOBO'S RETROGRADE MOVEMENT.

GOMEZ DEFENDS PALMA.

CUBAN LEADER SAYS PATRIOTISM IS NOT FOR SALE.

Defends Proposal of the Candidate for the Presidency to Reduce the Rate of Payment to the Revolutionary Soldiers and to Revise the Army Lists—Business Interests of Havana Are Aroused to Action by the Quarrels of the Political Parties.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—In view of the fact that the opponents of Estrada Palma are using his letter explaining his position to the Cuban people as a weapon against him in his candidature for the Presidency, General Maximo Gomez has published a letter in his defense.

The point at issue is the payment of the revolutionary army, Señor Palma having spoken of the need to reduce the rate of payment and to revise the army lists. General Gomez says that Señor Palma deals with the matter with a lofty spirit of patriotism.

He adds that the candidate for the Presidency who offers to pay the army the most money and in the speediest manner, without regard to the funds at the disposal of the country, will not necessarily be the most acceptable to the soldiers, as the latter might feel offended by the low estimate of their patriotism implied. Let the nation, General Gomez says, pay the army as best it can, but not before it is really able to do so.

Business Element Aroused.

The demonstrations organized by the economic societies throughout the island to petition the United States for concessions for Cuban products have caused unceasing comment.

The anti-revolutionary papers claim that this movement had to be organized by the industrial and moneyed classes in self-defense, as after three years' mastery of the field the political parties have done nothing but scramble for office and clamor for a republic.

FRENCH MINERS MAY STRIKE.

Federation, Demands an Eight-Hour Day, a Minimum Wage, and a Pension After 25 Years' Service.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The coal miners are voting as to whether to strike Nov. 1 if their demands for an eight-hour day, a minimum wage, and a pension of 2 francs per day after twenty-five years of work do not receive sufficient satisfaction. It is reported that a majority of the unions have thus far voted in favor of a strike.

The parliamentary commission now examining into the issues raised will meet Oct. 15 and will probably decide in favor of an eight-hour day, but reject the other demands.

The government, preparing for any emergency, has drafted reinforcements of gendarmes in the coal districts and ordered the neighboring garrisons to hold themselves in readiness.

TROOPS START FOR SAMAR.

General Smith, with Part of Seventh Infantry, Goes to Punish Rebels Who Massacred Company C.

MANILA, Oct. 9.—Brigadier General Smith sailed from here today for the relief of the Island of Samar. He will take command of Samar and Leyte, so as to enable Brigadier General Hughes to devote himself to the Island of Cebu, where trouble is possible unless strong measures are adopted.

General Smith will be accompanied by a battalion of the Seventh Infantry, who are anxious to avenge the disaster to Company C of the Ninth Infantry.

Further accounts from Samar received here show that horrible indignities were perpetrated on the dead bodies.

AMERICAN COMMANDER IN SAMOA, RECALLED FOR ALLEGED MISCONDUCT.

Captain B. F. Tilley.

Captain Tilley, commanding the American station at Tutuila, is charged by missionaries with intoxication and conduct unbecoming an officer and has been ordered to take the first steamer for San Francisco, while Admiral Casey has been sent to Samoa to investigate. The Navy department is surprised at the charges against Captain Tilley, who heretofore has had an excellent record in every way.

ARMY LAW IN CAPE TOWN.

ENGLAND SUSPENDS CIVIL RULE IN SOUTH AFRICAN CITY.

Entire Colony, Including Larger Towns and Seaports, Placed Under Military Control—Action Probably Foreshadows the Adoption of More Drastic Measures for Ending the Boer War—Prisoners to Be Deported for Trying to Incite Refugee Camp Into Revolt.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 9.—Martial law has been proclaimed in the Cape Town district and at Wynberg, Simon's Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London.

The proclamation is the outcome of the recent visit of the Premier of Cape Colony, Sir John Gordon Sprigg, and the Under Secretary of Native Affairs in south Africa, J. Rose Innes, to the British High Commissioner, Lord Milner.

It places under military control the few points in Cape Colony hitherto exempted, and the constitution therefore is now suspended over the entire colony. This action probably foreshadows the commencement of vigorous measures which those on the spot are understood to believe necessary to end the war.

Martial law will be modified in its application to the ports by leaving the docks, railroads, and harbors under the control of the civil authorities. Military rule will be mitigated in some other respects.

Boer Prisoners to Be Deported.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

BLOEMFONTEIN, Oct. 9.—Thirty-four prisoners who were allowed to reside in the refugee camp at Brandfort lately attempted to induce others to revolt and escape. They were sentenced to deportation, and today they arrived here on their way to the coast, where they will be placed on a transport on Sunday and taken to Bermuda.

A troop of constabulary and burgher police, while making a night march from Mysburgfontein to the Modder River, surprised and captured ten of Bester's commando at Wetterfreden. They also captured fifteen horses, rifles, bandoliers, saddles, and carts. One of the prisoners acknowledged that he killed Lieutenant Coetzee of the burgher police a month ago, but said that the killing was done by the order of Field Cornet Combrinek.

Botha Fighting a Way North.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Lord Kitchener reports to the War office that his brother, General F. W. Kitchener, engaged Commander-in-Chief Botha's main body of Boers twenty miles northeast of Vryheid on the Natal border last Sunday. The Boers retired to the north. General Kitchener is keeping in touch with them. The British had a Lieutenant and two sergeants killed and ten men wounded. Other Boers, who are without wagons, are reported near Nparnkulu, and a British southern column is approaching that point.

The newspapers, with hardly an exception, have been criticising the Ministers for not holding Cabinet meetings in view of the serious state of affairs in south Africa. Nevertheless, Lord Salisbury will not return to England until the end of the month.

Effect of Martial Law.

News of the extension of martial law to Cape Town and other ports of Cape Colony comes with certain dramatic fitness on the eve of the third year of the war. The subject has been canvassed for some time past with a good deal of feeling, and, on the whole, the proclamation is regarded as an unwelcome necessity.

Objections to it on the part of commercial interests are so obvious and have been so clearly expressed in Cape Town that the step would hardly have been taken except under strong pressure from military authorities and on the supposition that a real and grave emergency exists.

FOREIGN SHOPS ORDERED TO GO.

Pekin Wants No Business Establishments Managed by Any but Chinese.

PEKIN, Oct. 9.—Prince Ching has written to the Ministers of the powers requesting a withdrawal from Pekin of the foreign business establishments. He says that Pekin is not a treaty port, that foreign business houses have been illegally established here, and that all such should be moved to treaty ports.

The Ministers have arranged for a meeting on the request of Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, German Minister, to endeavor to agree upon joint representations in opposition to Prince Ching's demand. A controversy regarding the payment of octrol by foreign merchants appears to have precipitated the issue.

Prince Ching points out that goods required by the legations can be ordered by them from treaty ports, and when so ordered are not dutiable.

Foreign houses began to be located in Pekin in the '80s, with the tacit consent of the Chinese. The Hongkong, the Shanghai, and the Russo-Chinese banks established branches here before the siege of the legations; a hotel was opened, and a few merchants got a footing. The Yokohama specie banks intend to establish branches here, and there are now many foreign shops, the Germans predominating, in the vicinity of the legation quarter.

KAISER RECEIVES BERLIN MAYOR

German Emperor Discusses His Objections to Herr Kaufmann as Deputy Burgomaster of the Capital.

BERLIN, Oct. 9.—Emperor William has received in audience Dr. Kirchner, Chief Burgomaster of Berlin, regarding the reelection of Herr Kaufmann as second Burgomaster. A brief official announcement of the audience has been made. The press generally comments upon the incident as significant.

"It speaks volumes as to the mind of Emperor William," says the Berliner Tageblatt, "that he did not wait for a request to summon Dr. Kirchner and Herr Kaufmann. Obviously his Majesty has no grudge.

"The reception has helped immensely to clear up the uncertainties of the pending question."

KNOCKING AT DOMINION DOOR.

Northwest Territories in Canada Seek Admission to Confederation as a Full-Fledged Province.

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 9.—A movement is under way for the entry of the Northwest Territories into the confederation as a full-fledged province. Frederick W. Haultain, Attorney General and Treasurer of the Territories, and Mr. L. A. Sifton are at the capital conferring with the Dominion authorities on the subject.

CHOATE TO SAIL THIS WEEK.

United States Ambassador to Great Britain Will Start for New York Saturday.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—United States Ambassador Choate intends sailing for the United States with his family on Saturday on board the steamer Philadelphia. The Philadelphia will also have among its passengers Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton.

CZAR'S ARMY AT AFGHAN BORDER

Russia Expects Certain Outbreak of Civil War in Ameer's Territory.

NEW CLAIMANT TO CROWN

Troops Ready to Seize Herat, if Necessity for Action Is Apparent.

NEW RULER IS PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, Oct. 10, 3 a. m.—It is regarded here as certain that there will be an outbreak of civil war in Afghanistan, says a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Daily Mail, "arising from the claims of the fourth son of the late Ameer, Mohammed Umar Khan, who is favored by Russia. Telegrams were sent to Kush today ordering large reinforcements of Russian troops along the frontier to be in readiness, if necessary, to seize Herat."

Kouropatkin Starts for Asia.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Oct. 9.—The Liberte publishes what purports to be a St. Petersburg dispatch stating that General Kouropatkin, the Russian Minister of War, has started for central Asia. His ultimate destination, according to the dispatch, is Kouscht, on the Russo-Afghan frontier, where there are 40,000 Russian troops.

All Quiet in Afghanistan.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.—There have been no disturbances of any kind in Afghanistan on account of the death of the Ameer Abdur Rahman Khan. The nobles and the other sons of Abdur Rahman have paid homage to Habib Oullah Khan, who has been proclaimed Ameer and the God-appointed friend of England.

London Thinks Outlook Peaceful.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Oct. 10, 3 a. m.—Belated dispatches from Simla contain full confirmation of the peaceful succession of Habib-Oullah. The forebodings of the French and German press respecting the outbreak of civil war in Afghanistan while England is preoccupied with the war in south Africa are vaporings of envious minds. There were similar vaticinations respecting England's embarrassments in China a year ago, but the alarmists were not well informed.

The money market would be instantly affected if there were any immediate danger of a resumption of Russian intrigue at Cabul, and there is nothing to show that consols have been affected in the slightest degree by Abdur Rahman's death. Public confidence in Viceroy Curson explains the apathy with which the change of reign in Afghanistan has been regarded in the street. I. N. F.

SOLVES MYSTERY OF THE COBRA

Another British Torpedo Boat Destroyer Nearly Broken in Two by a Moderate Sea.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Oct. 10, 3 a. m.—The solution of the Cobra mystery was provided yesterday when the torpedo boat destroyer Crane returned to Portsmouth after a narrow escape from a similar collapse. While a high sea was not running, the force of the waves was strong enough to cause the plates to bend inward amidship, and the buckling process was begun if not completed. If the weather had been rough the Crane would have been broken in half like the Cobra. The series of accidents to the torpedo flotilla has created a feeling of excessive alarm in that branch of the service. Sailors describe them as death traps since the loss of the Cobra, and are unwilling to serve in them. Radical changes in the construction of this class of craft will be indispensable or discipline in the service cannot be maintained. I. N. F.

CAPT. TILLEY UNDER CHARGES.

Conduct of Commandant at Tutuila, Samoa, to Be Investigated by Rear Admiral Casey.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—Reports from Tutuila, Samoa, charging Captain Tilley, commandant at that station, with having been under the influence of liquor and of conduct unbecoming an officer, have caused Acting Secretary Hackett to direct the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific squadron to proceed to Samoa to ascertain the truth with regard to the charge, and if necessary to hold a court for the trial of Captain Tilley.

The department has detached Captain Tilley from command of the Abarenda and of the station and ordered him to proceed by the next steamer to San Francisco from Tutuila.

It was said at the Navy department that the reports of misconduct on the part of Captain Tilley have emanated for the most part from Samoan missionaries.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey will proceed to Tutuila aboard his flagship, the Wisconsin, and personally investigate the charges preferred against the Captain.

OHIOAN IS DEAD FROM WORRY.

Man Sued for Bail Money, When Niece Accused of Murder Disappears, Collapses and Expires.

Warren, O., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Frank Frisco of Niles died today of worry. His niece, Rose Tauro, was charged with killing Frank Augustus, who had slain her husband. Frisco signed the woman's bond and she was released because of a five weeks' old baby. Mrs. Tauro fled and all efforts of the uncle to find her were useless. When sued for the bail money Frisco collapsed and gradually declined until death came.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL CLOSE AT THE CHICAGO Postoffice today, Oct. 10, as follows:
For Jamaica, via New York, 12 p. m.
For Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, and Cape Colony, 12 p. m.
For Cuba, via Tampa, 6 p. m.
For Alaska, 9 p. m.
For Austria, France, Denmark, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Russia, and Sweden, 12 p. m., via S. S. Umbria, 9:45 a. m., Friday, the 11th.
For Japan and China, via Seattle, 9 p. m.
For Porto Rico, 4:30 p. m.
For Grenada and Trinidad, 4:30 p. m.
For Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, 4:30 p. m.
F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:
Alsen, Andrew, 67; 145 52d-st. Oct. 7.
Buell, Walter, 19; 19 Hart-st. Oct. 7.
Buscosky, Josef, 50; 819 Allport-st. Oct. 7.
Bishop, Mary F., 63; 345 Oats-st. Oct. 7.
Brischke, Emma, 7; 161 Lusk-st. Oct. 6.
Crawford, Virginia, 45; 1301 Michigan-av. Oct. 7.
Crouse, Mrs. J. F., 57; 1351 Ogden-av. Oct. 8.
Clausen, Elizabeth, 29; Mary Thompson Hospital. Oct. 8.
Dayton, Oscar M. S., 55; 4340 Greenwood-av. Oct. 7.
Driscoll, Mary, 65; 2101 Monroe-st. Oct. 7.
Garvey, Ann, 52; 4309 Lincoln-st. Oct. 7.
Green, Hallen, 11; 338 W. Van Buren-st. Oct. 7.
Haskins, Sarah S., 42; 16 N. May-st. Oct. 8.
Hase, Louis, 57; 326 Garfield-av. Oct. 7.
Harris, Samuel, 63; 13 Flournay-st. Oct. 8.
Kinsella, Hannah, 40; 2707 Halsted-st. Oct. 8.
Laystra, Henry, 68; 355 103d-st. Oct. 8.
Lyons, Emma, 35; 87 Seward-st. Oct. 7.
McClelland, Stephen D., 1; 3261 Parnell-av. Oct. 7.
Mallory, Lillian D., 26; 3326 Ingleside-av. Oct. 8.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

Mrosek, Francisca, 74; 351 W. 12th-st. Oct. 8.
Peterson, John, 61; 698 Southport-av. Oct. 8.
Reilly, Margie, 28; 201 W. 18th-st. Oct. 4.
Sengan, Catherine, 77; 311 Illinois-st. Oct. 7.
Thompson, Mary, 50; Robey-st. and Rogers-av., Oct. 8.
Tenfel, Crescenia, 72; 203 Cornell-st. Oct. 8.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:
For Illinois and Wisconsin—Fair Thursday and Friday, light to fresh northwesterly winds.
For Ohio—Fair Thursday, with cooler in northern portion. Friday fair, westerly winds, fresh on the lake.
For Indiana—Fair and cooler Thursday. Friday fair, light westerly winds.
For Lower Michigan—Fair Thursday, with cooler in southern portion. Friday fair, fresh northwesterly winds.
For Upper Michigan—Showers Thursday. Friday fair and warmer, fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.
For Missouri—Fair Thursday. Friday partly cloudy and unsettled weather, variable winds.
For Iowa and Minnesota—Fair Thursday and probably Friday; warmer Friday; variable winds.
For North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska—Fair and warmer Thursday. Friday showers and cooler in western portions, fair in eastern, northerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Oct. 9, 8 p. m.	Max. temp.	Min. temp.	Direction of wind	Miles	Precipitation in inches	State of weather
Abilene	78	54	S.	7	....	Fair
Albany	66	50	S.	7	....	Clear
Alpena	66	52	S.W.	18	....	Cl'dy
Atlanta	80	60	....	....	....	Clear
Amarillo	86	58	....	....	....	Clear
Battleford	62	30	S.W.	22	....	Clear
Bismarck	66	36	S.W.	7	....	Clear
Buffalo	66	50	S.W.	21	....	Rain
Boston	66	52	S.W.	7	....	Clear
Cairo	80	62	....	....	....	Fair
Calgary	66	30	....	....	....	Fair
Charleston	86	68	....	....	....	Clear
Cheyenne	80	46	S.	7	....	Fair
Chicago	66	52	S.W.	13	....	Cl'dy
Cincinnati	80	58	S.W.	7	....	Clear
Cleveland	66	54	S.W.	7	Tr.	Cl'dy
Concordia	82	56	....	....	....	Clear
Davenport	74	52	....	....	.02	Clear
Denver	82	54	S.	7	....	Fair
Des Moines	76	54	S.W.	7	....	Clear
Detroit	66	52	S.W.	7	....	Clear
Dodge City	86	60	S.W.	7	.04	Clear
Dubuque	74	52	S.W.	7	....	Clear
Duluth	64	40	N.W.	7	....	Cl'dy
El Paso	90	62	N.W.	7	....	Clear
Edmonton	58	30	Calm	....	....	Cl'dy
Galveston	86	70	S.W.	7	....	Clear
Grand Haven	66	52	S.W.	21	....	Cl'dy
Green Bay	66	46	....	....	....	Cl'dy
Havre	66	34	....	....	....	Cl'dy
Helena	68	34	....	....	....	Clear
Huron	74	46	S.W.	7	....	Clear
Indianapolis	76	56	S.W.	7	....	Clear
Jacksonville	88	72	N.E.	7	....	Clear
Kansas City	86	62	S.	7	....	Clear
Lander	76	40	....	....	....	Clear
Little Rock	86	66	....	....	....	Clear
Marquette	62	50	S.E.	40	....	Cl'dy
Memphis	86	66	....	....	.06	Clear
Medicine Hat	56	30	....	....	....	Clear
Milwaukee	66	54	S.	7	....	Rain
Minnedosa	64	36	S.W.	7	....	Cl'dy
Montgomery	86	68	....	....	....	Clear
Montreal	64	46	....	....	....	Cl'dy
Nashville	82	58	S.W.	7	.04	Clear
New Orleans	86	70	S.W.	7	.78	Clear
New York City	70	58	S.	7	....	Clear
North Platte	84	48	N.E.	7	....	Clear
Oklahoma	86	62	S.E.	7	....	Clear
Omaha	80	54	S.W.	7	....	Fair
Oswego	66	52	....	....	....	Cl'dy
Palestine	74	62	....	....	....	Clear
Parkersburg	82	58	S.	7	Tr.	Cl'dy
Philadelphia	70	58	S.	7	....	Clear
Pittsburg	70	70	S.W.	7	Rain
Rapid City	80	46	S.W.	7	....	Clear
St. Louis	86	66	S.W.	7	....	Clear
St. Paul	74	46	S.W.	7	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	86	60	....	....	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	82	56	S.	7	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	86	64	S.W.	7	....	Clear
Vicksburg	86	70	....	....	.44	Fair
Washington	80	70	S.E.	7	....	Clear
Williston	66	30	....	....	....	Clear
Winnipeg	58	32	S.W.	7	....	Cl'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 46 East Madison street, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 63; 9 a. m., 64; 10 a. m., 66; 11 a. m., 69; 12 m., 70; 1 p. m., 69; 2 p. m., 69; 3 p. m., 69; 4 p. m., 69; 5 p. m., 68; 6 p. m., 65. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.43; 6 p. m., 29.44.

DEATHS.

COLBY—Edward J. Colby, Oct. 8, aged 56, beloved husband of Kate Colby. Funeral from undertaking establishment of A. B. Ferrigo, 2078 State-st.

COLLINS—Ghaddius J. Collins, Oct. 8. Funeral Friday, Oct. 11, from late residence, 3235 S. Morgan-st. at 9:30 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

CANTWELL—Mary L., beloved wife of Thomas E. Cantwell, Oct. 8, 1901, at her residence, Ingraham, 2030 W. 95th-st. Funeral from Boydston Bros.' chapel, 4201 and 4203 Cottage Grove-av., Friday, Oct. 11, at 2 p. m. Interment Oakwoods Cemetery.

DAYTON—Oscar Milton Sherwood, Oct. 7, aged 58 years. Funeral services Thursday, 2 p. m., from late residence, 4340 Greenwood-av. Burial private. Hubbardsville, Clinton, and Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

DOUTY—Oct. 9, 1901, Mrs. Mary Douty, aged 61 years 11 months, 17 days, mother of Mrs. William B. Robinson of 6838 Drexel-av. Interment Friday at Omro, Wis.

JOHNSON—Peter R. P. Johnson, 1375 Washington-blvd., Oct. 9, aged 63. Funeral Friday, 2 o'clock, to Forest Home.

KETTLESTRINGS—Oct. 8, Joseph Kettlestrings, son of the late Willis and Mary L. Kettlestrings, at the family residence, 507 Lexington-av., Park Park, aged 29 years. Funeral Friday at 10:30 a. m. Interment private.

LAZENBY—John K., beloved husband of Abigail, nee Arnold. Funeral from 697 Leland-av., to Rosehill, Oct. 10, at 2 p. m.

MATTERN—Anna, aged 62 years, widow of the late Ernst Mattern. Burial Friday, 2 p. m., from residence of her son, 479 Webster-av.
ERNST MATTERN, MRS. J. RICHTER.
OTTO C. MATTERN, MRS. C. WARNECKE.

WALTERS—At his residence, 1377 W. Polk-st., David Walters, aged 4 years, oldest son of John and Martha Walters. Funeral Thursday, 2 p. m., at above number. Forest Home Cemetery.

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MAROONS SCORE ON LIGHT ELEVEN

Add to Their Total When Illinois Wesleyan Tires in Second Half.

MUCH ROOM TO IMPROVE.

Kennedy and Church Sent to Side Lines for Roughing It After a Scrimmage.

HYDE PARK BEATS SCRUBS.

Coach Stagg's comment: "In some ways we played a better game than against Knox, and in others we played worse. The offense was better, but the defense not as good. On the whole, there was an improvement, but not as much as I expected and not enough to enable us to beat Purdue on Saturday. We've got to do that, and the men must understand that. I think we can, as I hope today's worst faults can be remedied in the next two days."

The maroon varsity defeated the light Illinois Wesleyan eleven 22 to 0 on Marshall Field yesterday, but the scrubs were overwhelmed by Hyde Park to the tune of 17 to 5 in the preliminary game, making the second victory this fall for the school boys over Stagg's protégés.

The games were played upon a heavy gridiron and with a wet ball. The absence of fumbling by the varsity on a day when it would have been excusable was one of the most hopeful features, but the showing of the scrubs and their helplessness in tackling tells in plain language how limited is the material at Stagg's disposal this year. Both games wore an aspect of professionalism occasionally, as the Hyde Park boys kicked strenuously in the first contest, and in the second two players, Kennedy and Church, were ruled out of the game for roughing after they had had a few interesting encounters earlier in the proceedings.

This happened near the close of the game, and necessitated considerable switching in the line. The only available substitute at the time was Laird, who was sent in at guard without having had practice enough to know all the signals.

One Touchdown in First Half.

Chicago was able to score only once in the first twenty minutes of play, although another touchdown was lost by holding in the line when the maroons had the ball inside Wesleyan's five-yard line. Horton, Granberg, and Perkins in the back field did not work together well and failed to get off their plays with sufficient dash and precision to gain much ground. In the second half there was a big change with Strauss at full back. Horton, Granberg, and Strauss all made frequent gains, Strauss' specialty being a straight buck at the center, on which he seldom failed to gain. Later, when Horton was taken out and Magee dropped back from right end, there was no apparent diminution in the strength of the backfield. Part of this was due to the fact that the visitors were exhausted by the superior weight of the maroons and the handicap of a slippery field.

The maroons scored three times in the second half, one touchdown being made on the fourth play after the kickoff. The game was almost all line work with little punting by either team. Chicago punted seldom, and, after the Wesleyan full back, Cozzet, was hurt early in the game, Dillard, who punted for his team, was unable to drive the ball over ten or fifteen yards and twice had his punts blocked.

Players Not Up to Hard Game.

The game started half an hour late, and although only twenty-minute halves were played it lasted until it was too dark to distinguish plays or players, which accounted for some of the ease with which Chicago scored toward the end. A great deal of time was consumed by players hurt or winded, and neither team appeared to be in anything like good physical condition.

Wesleyan had the kickoff, and Chicago received the ball on its thirty-five yard line, by a series of short plunges by each of the backs in turn the ball was advanced two and three yards at a time to the middle of the field, where Wesleyan held and Ellsworth was forced to punt. The visitors had the ball but their twenty-two yard line, and failing to gain, Coates made a weak punt of about ten yards, giving Chicago the ball at Wesleyan's thirty-yard line. Kennedy and Horton by two plays directed at their opponents' right end carried the ball to the twelve-yard line. Wesleyan held here for two downs, when Granberg went through for five, and Horton bucked for two yards more, bringing the ball to the three-yard line. On the next play Chicago lost the ball for holding in the line.

Pierce the Maroon Line.

Oddly enough, Wesleyan did not punt, and nearly lost the ball on a fumble, but on the next play Lillard punted. It was also partially blocked, but Wesleyan got the ball at its fifteen-yard line. Then the visitors walked through Chicago's line for a time with such ease that it looked as if they could score. But after carrying the ball, with the assistance of ten yards for Chicago's offside play, to the maroon forty-five-yard line they lost it. The maroons braced up and scored by by straightaway work without losing the ball again. Wesleyan's right wing was pounded hard and consistently for gains of from five to ten yards by the back trio and Kennedy, who made the longest gain. Perkins was shoved over for the touchdown, and MacNab missed a difficult try at goal. The half ended soon after, with the ball in Chicago's possession on its own thirty-five-yard line and the score 5 to 0.

Ellsworth kicked off in the second half almost to Wesleyan's goal, and the ball was downed at the fifteen-yard line. On the first play Chicago got the ball on a fumble. Horton circled right end for seven yards. Strauss bucked the center unavailingly; then Horton came around the other end for eight yards more and a touchdown. Ellsworth kicked goal.

Chicago's weight began to tell and the gains began to be longer. Atwood and Kennedy were used frequently to good effect, and Strauss plunged through the line for five yards with every effort. Strauss scored a touchdown, but Ellsworth missed an easy goal. Atwood broke through right tackle for twenty yards and a touchdown, from which Ellsworth kicked goal. Lineup:

Chicago. 22.		Wesleyan. 0.
Kennedy	L. E.	Leighty
Perkins	L. T.	Rice
MacNab	L. G.	MacFadden
Ellsworth	Center	Boyd
Kilgore	R. G.	Gaylord
Harding	R. T.	Lillard
Kennedy, Silver	R. E.	Gaylord
Atwood, Magee	Q. B.	Cozzet
Maxwell	L. H. B.	Bennett
Granberg	R. H. B.	Robinson
Horton, Magee	F. B.	Coates, C. Robinson

Touchdowns—Perkins, Horton, Strauss, Atwood. Goals from touchdowns—Ellsworth, 2. Referee—Mr. Umpire—Gale. Timekeeper and linesman—Ravenscroft. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Scrubs Beaten by Hyde Park.

The maroon scrubs held the Hyde Park team even for the first half, scoring a touchdown and keeping the schoolboys from crossing their line. Eckersoll, however, kicked a field goal from the thirty-yard line, tieing the score. In the second half Hyde Park tore holes in the Maroon line and scored two touchdowns, both of which were turned into goals, making the final score 17 to 5. Lineup:

Scrubs. 5.		Hyde Park. 17.
Greenwood	Barrett	R. E.
Parks	Ellis	R. T.
Sawyer	Hall	R. G.
Hall	Center	C.
Gaylord	Schmidt	L. G.
Eckersoll	Ransom	L. T.
Gilbert	Knorr	L. E.
Hall	Goals from field	
Ransom, Knorr	Goals from touchdowns	
Eckersoll	Referee	
Umpire	Linesman	
Time	Halves	

CAPTAIN OF THE PURDUE FOOTBALL ELEVEN.

JOHN MILLER.

He is the leader of the first representative of the "big nine" colleges which will be seen at Marshall Field this fall. Purdue plays Chicago on Saturday.

SCORES IN SECOND HALF.

HARVARD BEATS AMHERST, 11 TO 0, AFTER A HARD GAME.

Crimson Manages to Excel Yale's Performance Against the Same Team by a Touchdown—Sons of Eli Beat Wesleyan by a Score of 24 to 0—Princeton Defeats New York University by a Big Score—Pennsylvania Hammers Swarthmore for an Easy Victory.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Amherst and Harvard met this afternoon on Soldiers' Field and at the conclusion of the two periods Harvard had rolled up a total of eleven points, or five more than Yale registered against Amherst two weeks ago.

The game with Yale and the exceedingly small score, which the Amherst boys claim Yale should not have legitimately, gave the losers a great estimation of their own prowess. This estimation went so far as to consider Harvard an easy victim. Old Amherst graduates and others interested in the college came to see Harvard beaten, and great was their joy when the first half ended with neither side having tallied.

But in the second period Harvard went into the playing with more life than has been evidenced on Soldiers' Field for some years. It was a case of do or die, with Harvard's honor at stake, and at the conclusion of the play Harvard's honor was safe. Amherst could not score, nor could Amherst withstand the awful assaults on its line made by the crimson backs. It was a grand exhibition of good, hard football, with Harvard securing all the glory.

Barnard played a corking game at guard and the holes he opened up in the second half assisted materially in Harvard's victory. Captain Campbell, Kernan, Burgess, and Baldwin also did good work, while on the Amherst eleven Morse, Howard, Chase, and Anderson did some clever playing. The summary:

Harvard (11).		Amherst (0).
Campbell	L. E.	Anderson
Graydon, Blagden	L. T.	Howard
Robinson	L. G.	Pohner
Sargent, Green	C.	Clark
Barnard	R. G.	Varnum
Lawrence	R. T.	Morse
Burgess	R. E.	Chase
Baldwin	Q. B.	Swift
Putnam, Kernan	L. H. B.	Biram
Devens, Ristine	R. H. B.	Crook
Mullin	F. B.	Pierce

Touchdowns—Mullin, Ristine. Goal from touchdown—Graydon. Umpire—R. S. Woten. Referee—Guy Murchie. Time—10 and 15 minute periods.

YALE PLAYS A FIERCE GAME.

Ells Run Up Twenty-four Points on Wesleyan—Blue Line Is Pierced Three Times.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Wesleyan broke the Yale line today, securing "first down" on three separate occasions. This is a bigger gain than any opposing college has made by straight attacks this season and proves that the Yale line is not impregnable. Nearly all the gains were made through Goss, left tackle, Corscaden and Calder making the advance.

The visitors at no time threatened the Yale goal and there were no flukes. The playing was fierce, Wesleyan men being laid out through exhaustion nearly every minute. Captain Inglis was forced to quit the game within five minutes after play, because of a slight injury to his head. Chadwick of Yale was down several minutes, but rallied and finished the first half. Yale put sixteen men into the game, making three touchdowns the first and one the second half.

The star work was done by De Saulles and Hogan. Yale used the tackles' back formations almost continuously, and Hogan was slammed into the line most effectively. De Saulles caught punts almost faultlessly and on the ball back for gains varying from ten to thirty yards by first-class dodging. Olcott had four goals to kick, and, although two were at different angles, he made a clean score. Lineup:

Yale (24).		Wesleyan (0).
Goss, Ferguson	L. E.	Garrison
Goss	L. T.	Ackart
Sheldon	L. G.	Sherman
Holt	Capt.	C.
Glass, Johnson	R. G.	Pike
Hyde	R. T.	Brown
Swan, Rafferty	R. E.	Nethaway, Eyester
De Saulles	Q. B.	Nixon
Hogan	L. H. B.	Corscaden
Chadwick, Scott	R. H. B.	Thompson
Wilhelmi, Inglis, Calder	F. B.	Coates

Touchdowns—Hogan [2], Wilhelmi, Goss. Goals from touchdown—Olcott [4]. Referee—Dr. Hamilton, Yale. Umpire—Dr. Stagg, Chicago. Linesmen—Easton, Yale, and Brown, Wesleyan. Halves—15 minutes.

FUMBLES MAR PRINCETON PLAY.

Tigers Hold New York University Powerless and Gain Consistently When Ragged Work Does Not Interfere.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—In their game with the New York University eleven here this afternoon the Tigers added twenty-three more points to the total of eighty-two which they rolled up against their opponents in the first two contests.

Fumbles by Princeton's backs, confusion on signals, and forward passes gave the leather to the visitors time and again when the Tigers ought to have been rushing it down the field for a touchdown. One fumble by Delaney on New York's two-yard line was the wrong and black five points. Altogether, it was the worst exhibition the Princeton eleven has given yet. About the only redeeming feature was the work of Dewitt at right tackle. He went into every play hard, and was loudly applauded for his brilliant runs. Once, shaking off tackle after tackle, he plowed his way for forty yards through the opposing eleven. Short, who succeeded Pell at left tackle, also showed more ability in the ground-gaining line than Princeton's Captain. Two touchdowns were made in the first half, and in each instance the Tigers carried the ball more than fifty yards, but after this the offensive play was ragged. The lineup:

Princeton (23).		New York (0).
Burke, Rapen	L. E.	Collier
Short, Pell	L. T.	Griffin
Mills	L. G.	Marston
Butkiewitz	C.	Hindburg
Fisher	R. G.	Lane
Dewitt	R. T.	Connelly
McClave, Davis	R. E.	Webb, r. Lippin't
Freeman, Meier	Q. B.	Blunt
Kafer, McCord	L. H. B.	Fredo
Greenberg	R. H. B.	Delaney
Faulke, Underhill	F. B.	Riley

Touchdowns—S. McClave, Dewitt, Delaney, Foulke. Goals from touchdowns—Dewitt, 2. Time of halves—20 and 15 minutes. Umpire—W. J. Stagg, Princeton. Referee—Charles Young, Cornell.

PENN OUTPLAYS SWARTHMORE.

Quakers Score Twenty-eight Points, but Game Is a Disappointment on Account of Weak Ends.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Pennsylvania defeated Swarthmore today on Franklin Field by a score of 28 to 0. The visitors were outplayed and outweighted, and Pennsylvania dashed through their line easily at times when its plays were worked well. At other times Swarthmore was able to hold Penn and force it to kick.

While Pennsylvania got away with the game, it did not excel at every point. The line did not hold securely, and Butler was hurried on every punt. Swarthmore's ends were much more shifty than Pennsylvania's, and nailed the runner on punts in clever style. Pennsylvania ends were slow and did not tackle nearly so well. At times Pennsylvania showed what it could do, and carried the ball for long distances. One of Pennsylvania's touchdowns was due to a fumble by Swarthmore near its goal line. Smith twice got around Pennsylvania's left end for long gains, which showed that Pennsylvania has not got its defense going right yet. From a Pennsylvania view point the game was a disappointment. Lineup:

Pennsylvania (28).		Swarthmore (0).
Corley, Metzger	L. E.	Williams
Bennet, Corley	L. T.	Turner, Mannakee
Brosius, Mitchell	L. G.	Lippincott
Pickarskie	C.	Waugh
Jordan	R. G.	Jackson
Donaldson	R. T.	Turner
Gardiner	R. E.	Hall
Howard	Q. B.	Mathews
Butler	L. H. B.	Smith
Snook Dale, Stewart	R. H. B.	Stewart
Davidson	F. B.	

Referee—C. L. Stauffer. Umpire—Dr. Charles Scherr. Touchdowns—Gardiner, Davidson [2]. Reynolds [2]. Goals from touchdowns—Bennet, Davidson [3]. Time of halves—30 and 15 minutes.

Cornell, 39; Hamilton, 0.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Cornell defeated Hamilton today by a score of 39 to 0. The game was replete with good plays, Cornell's backs especially showed vast improvement. Purcell made several long runs, as did Finucane and Torney. Hamilton only once succeeded in gaining and then worked the double pass. Lineup:

Cornell (39).		Hamilton (0).
Taussig	L. E.	Drummond
Linder	L. T.	Gilbert
Warner	L. G.	Wills
Kent	C.	Flapley
Hunt	R. G.	Hunt
Smith	R. T.	Ward
Hyndman	R. E.	Jones
Finucane	Q. B.	McLaughlin
Purcell	L. H. B.	Feet
Torney	R. H. B.	Dennis
Coffin	F. B.	Strickland

Touchdowns—Purcell [3], Sheppard, Torney. Umpire—Cook. Referee—Ryan, Yale. Williams. Linesmen—Mr. James, Cornell; Mr. Sherman, Hamilton. Substitutes—Hamilton: Lambart for Gilbert. Cornell: Ransom for Taussig; Freeman for Lueder; Emmons for Warner; Bakewell for Hunt; Witt for Smith; James for Finucane; Snyder for Coffin; Sheppard for Purcell; Kilbourne for Torney. Time of halves—15 minutes.

Dartmouth, 50; Boston, 0.

Hanover, N. H., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Dartmouth backs ripped up the Boston College line as if it were made of paper this afternoon, until the score stood 50 to 0. Lineup:

Dartmouth (50).		Boston College (0).
Wallock, Hanlon, Harmon	L. E.	Sullivan, Chester
Smith, Wheldon	L. T.	Keen
Pratt, Riley	L. G.	Burke
Lewis, Smith	C.	Kenney
Leach, Austin	R. G.	Kramer, Lucey
Brown	R. T.	McCusker
Place, Griffin	R. E.	Nickerson, White
O'Connor, Lillard	Q. B.	Riley
Whitman, Bell	L. H. B.	McCarthy, Sullivan
Farmer	R. H. B.	Ford
Knibbs	F. B.	McCusker, Lane

Touchdowns—Wallock, Hanlon, Morse, Grover, Whitman, Farmer. Referee—Stickney. Touchdowns—O'Connor [2], Whitman [2], Vaughan, Morse [2]. Knibbs. Goals—Hewick [4]. Griffin. Goal from field—Colton. Total score—Dartmouth, 50; Boston College, 0. Time—25-minute halves.

Armour, 5; South Side, 0.

Armour Academy defeated South Side Academy at Washington Park yesterday by the score of 5 to 0. Armour scored through the line bucking of Jackson and Crawford. Wolfe and McKillip played a good game for South Side. Lineup:

Armour [5].		South Side [0].
Crawford	L. E.	McKillip
Crandell	L. T.	Johnson
Hatz	L. G.	Robertson
Lowenthal	C.	Harmon
Martin	R. G.	Cowan
Rockwell	R. T.	Hill
Gorham	R. E.	Wright
Quast	Q.	Calhoun
Ferguson	L. H.	Wolfe
Walker	R. H.	Rockwell
Jackson	F. B.	Crane

Touchdown—Crawford. Umpire—Irwin. Referee—Crawford. Time of halves—Fifteen and twenty minutes.

FOOTBALL SCORES YESTERDAY

Chicago, 22; Illinois Wesleyan, 0.
Harvard, 11; Amherst, 0.
Yale, 24; Wesleyan, 0.
Princeton, 28; New York, 0.
Pennsylvania, 28; Swarthmore, 0.
Cornell, 39; Hamilton, 0.

LOSES A GAME BY A FOUL.

UNLUCKY BLUNDER BY BOWLER TAYLOR OF THE HOFMANNS.

Four Well Balanced Teams Come Together in the Chicago Bowling League—West Ends Get Two Out of Three Matches — Wordens Prove Equally Successful Against the Fellowships—Matches in the Interclub, South End, and Other Leagues.

Four well balanced teams came together last night in the second series in the Chicago Bowling league tournament and the crowd which packed the gallery at Mussey's saw some fine rolling. Eight hundred and forty-one was the lowest team score recorded, while totals of 950 and 948 were reached. The champion Hofmanns and their old rivals, the West Ends, had a splendidly contested series. The latter won the first two games by margins of 11 and 6, but lost the third by 63. In the second game Taylor of the Hofmanns lost nine pins on a foul, the mistake costing his side the game. Worden's Stars won the first and second games against the Fellowships, but lost the third by 109 pins. Scores:

CHICAGO LEAGUE.

Wordens.	1.	2.	3.
Geroux	178	199	178
Steers	197	167	134
Nelson	168	178	179
Voorhees	194	171	180
Worden	180	178	218
Totals	911	895	841
Hofmanns.	**1.**	**2.**	**3.**
Chisholm	170	171	144
Taylor	167	161	221
Jones	149	166	204
Waller	179	167	166
Brill	183	180	176
Totals	848	852	948

INTER CLUB LEAGUE.

Jackson P.	1.	2.	3.
Woodbury	184	166	176
Johnson	152	167	221
Rockwell	147	190	166
Sandmeyer	180	189	183
Dollier	163	213	183
Totals	826	925	930
Jackson P.	**1.**	**2.**	**3.**
Smith	164	168	172
Nathan	179	182	212
Mackay	152	155	147
Smith	161	161	161
Adams	154	166	140
Totals	737	734	745

SOUTH END LEAGUE.

Chi. Cycl'g.	1.	2.	3.
Smith	164	168	172
Nathan	179	182	212
Mackay	152	155	147
Smith	161	161	161
Adams	154	166	140
Totals	737	734	745
Century.	**1.**	**2.**	**3.**
Katz	139	141	122
Thatcher	158	151	158
Scott	121	162	170
Simpson	169	169	169
Sibley	162	147	153
Totals	697	696	693

FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

Springfield.	1.	2.	3.
Otis	159	153	153
R. Child'm'n	182	182	182
Amos	154	140	180
Morse	176	176	176
J. M. N'bit	162	184	161
Totals	713	790	794
Independent.	**1.**	**2.**	**3.**
Jacobs	161	168	171
Smith	161	161	161
Newton	181	156	116
Hunter	171	156	170
Morris	190	197	195
Totals	770	798	725
Hanover.	**1.**	**2.**	**3.**
Sweetland	150	145	177
Kemp	160	157	141
Yager	139	180	124
Turnbull	179	179	179
Dixon	156	156	146
Totals	707	749	823
L. L. & G.	**1.**	**2.**	**3.**
Moriarty	159	157	192
Hamilton	157	157	157
Morey	157	166	146
Shaw's gr.	200	179	179
Hanrahan	132	157	157
Totals	785	716	739

SHERIDAN LEAGUE.

South Paws.	1.	2.	3.
Berlin	235	191	191
Dyson	178	153	168
Peake	176	196	160
Markham	223	153	163
Canfield	170	170	204
Totals	993	823	873
Clarendon.	**1.**	**2.**	**3.**
Clossman	143	176	209
Sherwood	168	157	157
Burt	166	157	157
Fish	159	157	157
Anderson	183	160	148
Totals	781	879	927

Lake Shore.	2.	3.	
Denrath	149	170	
Weber	171	191	
Giants	140	197	
Hanson	227	227	
Sharpnack	228	200	
Totals	788	802	
Crescents.	**1.**	**2.**	**3.**
Mrosek	170	172	172
Lansheery	190	155	169
Bastian	174	187	161
Burg'r'ff	183	183	183
G. Burkh't	210	208	191
Totals	855	908	856

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

Ordens.	1.	2.	3.
Girard	184	184	
Kroeger	191	191	
Cooper	186	143	
Garri	227	227	
Rickert	168	159	
Totals	894	905	
Remnants.	**1.**	**2.**	**3.**
Turnbull	168	172	193
Lansheery	190	155	169
Hoffman	166	166	166
Smith	161	161	161
Oberland	166	197	190
Totals	767	794	817

SOUTHWEST LEAGUE.

Southwest.	1.	2.	3.
Schultz	200	167	147
Kroeger	191	191	
Schubert	190	162	171
Funk	226	186	183
E. Ruthg'r	183	171	161
Totals	977	796	847
Selden.	**1.**	**2.**	**3.**
Wilson	183	149	172
Hall	159	159	159
Gassman	112	155	193
Koos	153	149	
Kirdick	186	161	
A. Dyrmb'h	145	183	195
Totals	750	794	940

WEST CHICAGO LEAGUE.

Ashland.	1.	2.	3.
Sawtelle	169	176	172
Sanderson	179	153	168
Pyott	186	216	126
Clayton	200	155	170
Dr. Dyer	176	172	184
Totals	877	922	820
Austin.	**1.**	**2.**	**3.**
A. Ruther	166	176	206
Anderson	152	205	152
Buss	177	180	163
Kupper	175	159	196
Dorsey	191	164	177
Totals	861	936	790

UNION LEAGUE.

Pioneer.	1.	2.	3.
F. Strong	193	170	173
Eddy	171	204	167
Wengler	177	180	169
Wood	187	193	235
McLaughlin	120	198	180
Totals	852	944	915
Hallm'k.	**1.**	**2.**	**3.**
F. Hall	174	180	188
W. Hall	149	191	152
C. Hall	149	159	159
P. Hall	149	159	135
Luenberg	166	124	138
Totals	792	822	785

BANKERS' LEAGUE.

Foreman.	1.	2.	3.
Bleibt	147	144	130
Wehner	128	148	129
Roy	168	150	178
Bandelins	136	138	141
Moeller	180	197	140
Totals	673	717	714
Continental.	**1.**	**2.**	**3.**
Wheeler	199	154	170
McCarthy	113	134	130
Pepping	140	134	194
Hunter	161	161	161
Kannen	129	165	188
Totals	658	718	703

The opening series in the Glenwood league schedule, which was played on Tuesday night, resulted in two victories for the Berlins. Scores:

Berlins.	2.	3.	Glenwood.	1.	2.	3.
Berlin	225	206	Hinterman	161	159	153
Essley	158	148	Lee	160	165	194
Hunter	161	161	Killian	183	111	162
Weber	213	141	Almanraid'r	179	178	197
Clossman	178	182	Snyder	182	204	187
Totals	976	816	887	Totals	804	811	890

MUD TEST FOR METHODISTS.

Northwestern Team Put Through Hard Practice on Sloppy Field and the Result Pleases Hollister.

Dr. Hollister gave his men a workout yesterday afternoon in the mud. This is the first opportunity for Northwestern to have such a practice this year, and the coach gave the men a hard practice game against the scrubs.

The varsity eleven had little trouble in scoring. The field was slippery and water stood in many places. Most of the plays were directed through the line, and the team that got the most weight against the man with the ball from the scrubs gained. He thinks because of the weight of his men they will do good work on a wet field. The fumbles were few, and Dr. Hollister seemed well pleased.

The coach contemplates having a practice game for the team today, but has not decided upon it yet. Six more men have been added to the college band, making a total of twenty-eight. This band will furnish music for the game on Saturday between Northwestern and Notre Dame at Sheppard Field. If it is still wet this afternoon the men will practice in the gymnasium, so that the three new men will become familiar with the signals.

The coach will attempt to have the signal given before the lineup and the play start as soon as the men are in their positions, instead of waiting until the men are lined up before giving the signal.

Morgan Park, 28; St. Viateurs, 0.

The Academy of the University of Chicago won its third game yesterday against St. Viateur's College by a score of 28 to 0. The features were the run of seventy yards for a touchdown by Harper, assisted by Miner and Oliver, and the skillful dodging by Schnur for long runs. Oberg played his usual good game at center. Morgan Park plays Northwestern College of Naperville on Saturday. Lineup:

Morgan Park [28].		St. Viateur's [0].
Walter	L. E.	Jordan
Miner	L. T.	Hayden
Lodge	L. G.	Leonard
Oberg	C.	Armstrong
Baight, McClure	R. G.	Carey
Newburn, Mefford	R. T.	Smith
Schnur	R. E.	Samaras
Oliver, Newburn	L. H. B.	Jones
Harper, Oliver	R. H. B.	Sullivan
Oliver, Newburn	R. H. B.	Martin
Meidenhall	F. B.	Cosgrove

Touchdowns—Mefford, Harper, Oliver, and Newburn. Goal kicks—Schnur, 2. Drop kick—Schnur. Referee—Morgan. Umpire—Cleary of St. Viateur. Linesmen—MacHenry, Morgan Park, and F. Kearney, St. Viateur. Timers—Startseman, Morgan Park; Kearney, St. Viateur. Time of halves—15 and 10 minutes.

Clyde, 5; Riverside, 2.

The Clyde High School defeated the Riverside High School yesterday afternoon at the Riverside field, the score being 5 to 2. The touchdown for Clyde was made by Palmer, while the Riversides scored on a safety. The only feature of the game was the strong line backing done by the Riverside team, which lost on fumbles at different times. The lineup was:

Clyde [5].		Riverside [2].
Whitney	L. E.	Reynolds
Mitton	L. T.	Ellis
Ward	L. G.	E. Jordan
Pope	C.	Meyers
Suddard	R. G.	Wurtle
Hubbard	R. T.	Dyrenfurth
Whitcomb	R. E.	Campbell
Sargisson	Q. B.	Halliday
Brown	L. H. B.	Anderson
Lennox	R. H. B.	Gillespie
Palmer	F. B.	Sullivan

WOMEN GOLFERS CONTINUE PLAY.

Miss Bessie Anthony Wins Her Match in First Round by 5 Up and 4 to Go.

TWO WESTERNERS LEFT.

Glenview Player Is a Favorite, but She Will Have a Hard Match Today.

MISS CARPENTER LOSES.

New York, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Still in pairs, but with medal play supplanted by the more exacting match game, the contestants in the women's golf championship at Baltusrol today completed another round. As a result eight players are left to represent the eighty-two that started on Tuesday.

Disregarding suburban affiliations, Boston and New York may claim two of the fortunate eight, while Chicago, Cincinnati, Lenox, and Bridgeport have the other four. The survivors are Miss Margaret Curtis, Miss Bessie Anthony, Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, Miss Lucy Herron, Mrs. E. A. Manice, Miss Mollie Adams, Miss Georgianna M. Bishop, and Miss Genevieve Hecker.

As a study in golfing evolution the "luck of the draw" offers some interesting possibilities. At opposite ends are Miss Curtis, the Boston champion, and Miss Genevieve Hecker, champion of the metropolitan district. Both are prime favorites for the cup, and among those who saw their play today there were many who predicted that the two would meet in Saturday's final round. There has been no tournament, however, in which predictions have been as unreliable as in the present contest. With Miss Griscom gone the race is an open one, with something to commend each of the survivors. Miss Curtis is drawn against Miss Bessie Anthony, the Western champion, tomorrow, while Miss Hecker meets Miss Bishop of Bridgeport, and each is certain of a hard battle.

Gallery Follows Miss Hecker.

The local champion, Miss Hecker, captured most of the attention from the onlookers, and there was a big gallery trailing in her wake when she set out with Miss Fargo of Seabright.

Miss Curtis is playing splendidly, and as usual her long game is perfect. On the putting greens she is rather weak, but her long game helps her wonderfully. Mrs. Manice is always reliable, and her general play so far in this tournament has been so steady that she is just a trifle more of a favorite than is Miss Curtis.

Next to these two the players in most favor are Miss Bessie Anthony of Chicago, the Western champion; Miss Genevieve Hecker of the Essex County (N. J.) Country club, and Miss Lucy Herron of Cincinnati.

Following are the results of today's play for the championship and consolation cups:

CHAMPIONSHIP CUP.

Miss Margaret Curtis beat Miss Pauline Mackey by 4 up.

Miss B. Anthony beat Miss M. L. Oliver by 5 up and 4 to play.

Mrs. N. P. Rogers beat Miss H. S. Curtis by 1 up.

Miss Lucy Herron beat Miss E. A. Lockwood by 1 up (20 holes).

Mrs. E. A. Manice beat Miss L. A. Wells by 6 up and 5 to play.

Miss Molly Adams beat Miss F. K. McLane by 3 up and 2 to play.

Miss G. M. Bishop beat Miss Farrington by 4 up and 3 to play.

Miss G. Hecker beat Miss Fargo by 4 up and 2 to play.

CONSOLATION CUP.

Mrs. W. F. Morgan beat Miss R. P. Milne by 2 up and 1 to play.

Miss E. Hurlburt beat Miss J. A. Carpenter by 3 up and 2 to play.

Miss Elsie Cassatt beat Miss E. Congdon by default.

Miss E. M. Goffe beat Miss Ruth Badgley by 6 up and 5 to play.

Mrs. W. M. Gorham beat Miss F. E. Griscom by 1 up.

Miss Ethel Burnett beat Mrs. R. B. Barlow by 4 up and 2 to play.

Mrs. F. Fox beat Miss Sofia Starr by 2 up and 1 to play.

Miss B. S. Porter beat Mrs. E. F. Sanford by 2 up and 1 to play.

Tomorrow the pairing for the championship will be as follows:

Miss Margaret Curtis vs. Miss Bessie Anthony, Mrs. N. P. Rogers vs. Miss Lucy Herron, Mrs. E. A. Manice vs. Miss Molly Adams, Miss G. M. Bishop vs. Miss Genevieve Hecker.

For the Consolation cup the pairs will be: Mrs. W. F. Morgan vs. Miss E. Hurlburt, Miss Elsie Cassatt vs. Miss E. M. Goffe, Miss W. G. Gorham vs. Miss Ethel Burnett, Mrs. C. F. Fox vs. Miss E. S. Porter.

MIDLOTHIAN'S BENEDICT CUP.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W Gilson Capture the Chicago Day Trophy from Field of Twenty Competitors.

Midlothian golfers took advantage of the Chicago day holiday and played several interesting events. Seventy-one members and their wives competed for the Benedict cup, donated by Mrs. F. A. Helmer. T. W. Gilson and his wife captured the trophy with a net score of 97. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace L. De Wolf made the best gross score.

A prize offered for the lowest score made by a pair not eligible to compete in the Benedict cup competition was won by Miss Green and Ted Donnelley. R. H. Donnelley won the driving contest for men and Miss Carrie B. Neely the one for women. Scores in the Benedict cup match follow:

Mr. and Mrs.—	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
T. W. Gilson	119	22	97
E. S. Hunter	116	18	98
Kelvin S. Smith	116	16	100
C. L. Hunter	119	19	100
Richard Fitzgerald	119	19	110
R. Hartwell	126	23	103
R. H. Donnelley	112	10	102
H. Stack	124	22	102
C. E. Van Woert	125	23	102
George W. Blossom	127	25	102
W. Bull	123	20	103
W. L. De Wolf	110	4	106
E. B. Butler	126	17	109
R. Chapman	127	22	105
H. Wilkinson	137	25	112
F. S. Moseer	147	30	117
J. T. Kitchell	165	33	120
B. C. Brown	148	27	121
F. Swift	148	27	124
E. S. Norton	156	27	129
Dyke Williams	161	30	131

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as a tonic. Six bottles made a won-change in me. My stomach is now in condition. I eat with relish and my does me good. My night's sleep re-me and I wake up in the morning and active."—J. Fy McGinn. McGinn was a member of the New Assembly for one term and a member old New York Board of Aldermen Council) for two years. He is connected with the Victoria Hotel on dway.

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GEORGE ARNOLD IS BEST IN MUD.

Fuller's Sir Dixon Horse Takes Rich Twentieth Century Stakes.

ENDS SEASON AT HARLEM.

The Lady Sets Hot Pace, but Quits After Failing to Shake Off Her Rival.

FOUL MARS JUMPING RACE.

The Harlem Jockey club's rich prize, the Twentieth Century Stakes, net value to the winner $6,220, was captured by J. W. Fuller's grand Sir Tipton—Dione horse, George Arnold, winner of the $6,000 Harlem stakes.

The stake was the feature event of the last day of the racing season at Harlem and was the richest offered by the club this year. The event, however, was robbed of considerable interest owing to the heavy condition of the track, and but six of the twelve named to start faced the flag.

Of these Sam Hildreth's pair, The Lady and Rolling Boer, was considered the best chance, and went to the post favorites at 9 to 5. George Arnold opened first choice at 3 to 1, but the money poured in on the Hildreth entry so heavily Arnold's price receded to 10 to 5. Six Shooter had a strong following at 7 to 2, while the other pair, Haviland and Ben Chance, had followers enough to beat their figures down from 8 to 6 and from 10 to 3 to 1 respectively. It was without doubt the heaviest betting race of the present meeting.

The Lady Sets the Pace.

Coburn set the pace with The Lady, evidently expecting to race Arnold into the ground. George, however, hung like a leech to Hildreth's mainstay, and ran lapped with her for a mile, at the end of which The Lady "chucked it," leaving the race at Arnold's mercy. Winkfield, who rode the Fuller horse, handled his mount magnificently, and, after planting The Lady, moved his mount up into a winning lead and galloped home an easy winner by three lengths. Six Shooter and Haviland had a warm tilt for second money, which the former secured by a length after a warm brush.

Owing to the unfavorable condition of the track, the fifth race, which was intended for a record breaker at four and a half furlongs, was declared off.

One of the side attractions to the stake event was the steeplechase, which ended in the disqualification of Queenship, the winner. Eight timber toppers answered the bugle call, with Dick Furber a top heavy favorite at 9 to 5.

Foul Costs Queenship the Race.

It was Queenship and Dick Furber the last time around, with the former leading by open daylight. Swinging into the flat Queenship was still a length to the good and apparently winning. One hundred yards from the wire she swerved and cut directly across Fyfield, causing Johnson on Dick to pull up. The foul, while unintentional, was too palpable to be overlooked, and the disqualification of Queenship followed.

The first post-away race of the afternoon, a five and a half furlong dash, went to If You Dare. Educate, a mudlark of exceptionally good qualities, was the favorite, but she ran her race at the post.

McChesney, holder of several records and considered one of the best 2-year-olds in the West, was an easy victim to Herodiade, in the second race. McChesney attempted to give Herodiade twelve pounds, but made a dismal failure of it. The winner simply romped home. Charley O'Brien won the fifth race handily, and Canova, at 17 to 1, walked away with Harlem's final event of the year.

Condon Talks of Year's Racing.

"The season just ended has been the greatest in attendance in the history of Harlem, but not the most profitable," said Owner John Condon after the last race yesterday.

"Public interest was healthy and the class of horses competing of a higher grade, but our expenses much higher, due to larger stakes, larger purses, and improvements. I know the popular impression is that Harlem made more money than ever before, but we raced thirteen days less than last year. Nine days we gave to Worth, for three days we had an injunction, and on a fourth at that time we received no money from booking privileges, and there was no racing the day following President McKinley's death. But we are well satisfied to take moderate profits if the sport is growing. I would welcome a racing law, and believe the public favors it, but know of no efforts toward that end at present.

Harlem Summaries Oct. 9.

Weather cloudy. Track muddy.

First race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400; [illegible]

Second race, ¾ mile, selling; [illegible]

Third race, ¾ mile, selling; [illegible]

Fourth race, 1 mile, selling; [illegible]

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling; [illegible]

Sixth race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling; [illegible]

Seventh race, ¾ mile, handicap, the Twentieth Century Stakes, $6,000 added: [illegible]

Eighth race, 1 3-16 miles, handicap, the Twentieth Century Stakes, $2,000 added: [illegible]

Ninth race, 1 mile, purse $500, Owners' Handicap: [illegible]

Tenth race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling: [illegible]

Eleventh race, 1 mile, purse $500, 2-year-olds: [illegible]

Twelfth race, 1 mile, purse $400, selling: [illegible]

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, 2 miles, over 8 hurdles, the Autumn Handicap, $750 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-5	Charawind, 147 (Monahan)	5	5h	2½	2½	1
1-1	The Driver, 140 (Finnegan)	2	1	1½	1½	2
10-1	Cast Away, 127 (Cowing)	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 3:44. Kuris, 137 (Callahan), and The Abbe, 138 (Holden), finished as named. Hopeful, 138 (Higgins), broke down. Miss Mitchell, 130 (Mora), fell. Winner—B. g., by Charaxus—Helmwind. Start good. Won easily.

Second race, last ¾ mile, Eclipse course, $600 added, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-1	B. of Lexington, 106 (Re'n)	2	1½	1½	1½	1½
4-1	Cerrigo, 96 (Odom)	1	2½	2½	2½	2
40-1	Ante Up, 90 (Michaels)	4	5½	5h	4h	3h

Time, :50 2-5. Measha, 100 (Wonderly); Lady Uncas, 100 (Daly); Knight of Rhodes, 129 (Odom); Suark, 90 (Gannon); Francesco, 107 (O'Connor); His Royal Highness, 95 (Henderson); Albert, 98 (Coshran); Connie, 98 (Cramer); Brandy Smash, 101 (Beauchamp); Honolulu, 95 (Shaw); Fitzi, 93 (Dunn); Isla, 100 (Pinnen), and Lady Hollyrood, 99 (L. Thompson), finished as named. Winner—B. f., by Onondaga—Annette. Start struggling. Won easily. Measha showed a fine burst of speed. Lady Uncas tired in the last furlong. Knight of Rhodes received a weak and timid ride. The bad start and big field settled the chances of a majority of the starters.

Third race, last ¾ mile Eclipse course, 2-year-olds, selling, the Hurricana Stakes, $1,000 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5-2	Feme Sole, 100 (Michaels)	3	2½	2½	1½	1
40-1	Lieschen, 97 (Henderson)	2	3½	1½	2½	2
10-1	Presumption, 109 (Odom)	1	1½	3½	3½	3

Time, :50. Anak, 108 (Mounce); Lady Godiva, 95 (Cochran); Joy Maker, 92 (Redfern); Taco, 103 (Shaw); Musidora, 106 (J. Woods); Destitute, 104 (Meaney); Carrington, 97 (Dale); Cassville, 93 (Wonderly); Reformer, 108 (Smith); Mizelle, 107 (O'Connor); and Trump, 99 (McGivin), finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Sir Dixon—Merry Bloosoms. Start good, which the winner showed much speed. Lady Godiva closed a big gap.

Fourth race, 6½ furlongs, $600 added, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Chilton, 110 (Shaw)	2	1½	1½	1½	1
7-2	De Reszke, 110 (O'Connor)	1	2½	2½	2½	2
40-1	Brunswick, 112 (Keenan)	3	3h	3h	3h	3

Time, 1:20 2-5. Andy Williams, 115 (J. Woods); Ben Howard, 113 (Pickering); Bessie McCarthy, 107 (Wonderly); and Belle's Commoner, 115 (Beauchamp), finished as named. Winner—B. c., by Meddler—Castalia. Start struggling. Won in a canter. Chilton beat the gate. De Reszke broke flat-footed. Bessie McCarthy quit unaccountably.

Fifth race, Withers mile, $600 added, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Lord Penner, 104 (Redfern)	5	4½	4½	3½	1
11-5	Elegy, 101 (Cochran)	2	2½	2½	1½	2
4-1	Lamp of Lee, 106 (O'Connor)	1	1½	1½	2½	3

Time, 1:42. Anna Darling, 115 (Brennan); Johnny of Navarre, 101 (Booker); Kalif, 109 (J. Woods); Ruinesk, 101 (Forge); Mark Lane, 102 (Miles); Garter Ban, 105 (Mounce); and Round Up, 112 (Hume), finished as named. Winner—B. c., by Kantaka—Quenie. Start fair. Won easily.

Sixth race, Withers mile, $700 added, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
30-1	Alf. Vargrave, 103 (Ha'n)	10	10	5h	5h	1
6-1	Rowdy, 90 (Cochran)	4	3½	3½	1½	2
6-1	Wild Pirate, 93 (Micha'ls)	2	1½	1½	2½	3

Time, 1:41. Elgin, 101 (McGinn); Satire, 105 (Wonderly); Lone Fisherman, 93 (Creamer); Alpheus, 101 (Brennan); Maltser, 94 (Crosthwaite); Lady Chorister, 86 (Henderson); and Piedrich, 85 (Shea), finished as named. Winner—B. c., by Inspector B.—Fonsie Louise. Start good. Won driving. Lone Fisherman made up ground from a bad start.

WINNING OWNERS AT HARLEM.

J. W. Fuller Leads, with Hildreth Second, Ezell and Lazarus Third, Campbell Fourth, and Dunne Fifth.

J. W. Fuller, who owns George Arnold, won more money in stakes with him yesterday than any other owner captured throughout the Harlem meeting. He, with Arnold, with $5,255, leads the other owners. Ezell & Lazarus won $3,390; C. B. Campbell, $2,835; Pat Dunne, $1,663; Fred Cook, $1,300; J. B. Respass, $1,372; Woodford & Buckner, $1,175; F. P. Woods, $1,100; Thomas Carey, $1,100.

During the nine days of racing at Harlem Park $43,000 odd was distributed among the winning owners. Others who won $300 and upward were:

Q. C. Bennett & Co.	$990	B. C. Bunbury	$400
T. H. Ryan	690	A. H. Vivell	390
J. E. Cushing	690	John Carroll	375
J. W. Pugh	680	John Hoss	375
S. S. Tracy & Co.	625	C. E. Mahone & Co.	375
J. & H. Arthur	608	T. W. Moore	370
G. B. Grimes	600	M. Skiller	325
William Cahill	600	T. Licalsi	345
Baker & Gentry	575	T. Newman	340
Moshier & Co.	525	W. Newman	340
J. S. Ward	515	Mrs. R. Butterfield	325
Mrs. M. Abadie	475	W. T. Muir	325
A. M. Linnell & Co.	475	J. Cunningham	300
Bolich & Sweet	470	G. C. Castle	300
John Brenock	417	Frank Lightfoot	300
Mrs. J. C. Grimm	400	Mrs. Kinney	300
E. Vincent	400	J. O'Flaherty	300

Morris Park Summaries Oct. 9.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, 2 miles, over 8 hurdles, the Autumn Handicap, $750 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-5	Charawind, 147 (Monahan)	5	5h	2½	2½	1
1-1	The Driver, 140 (Finnegan)	2	1	1½	1½	2
10-1	Cast Away, 127 (Cowing)	3	3	3	3	3

Time, 3:44. Kuris, 137 (Callahan), and The Abbe, 138 (Holden), finished as named. Hopeful, 138 (Higgins), broke down. Miss Mitchell, 130 (Mora), fell. Winner—B. g., by Charaxus—Helmwind. Start good. Won easily.

Second race, last ¾ mile, Eclipse course, $600 added, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-1	B. of Lexington, 106 (Re'n)	2	1½	1½	1½	1½
4-1	Cerrigo, 96 (Odom)	1	2½	2½	2½	2
40-1	Ante Up, 90 (Michaels)	4	5½	5h	4h	3h

Time, :50 2-5. Measha, 100 (Wonderly); Lady Uncas, 100 (Daly); Knight of Rhodes, 129 (Odom); Suark, 90 (Gannon); Francesco, 107 (O'Connor); His Royal Highness, 95 (Henderson); Albert, 98 (Coshran); Connie, 98 (Cramer); Brandy Smash, 101 (Beauchamp); Honolulu, 95 (Shaw); Fitzi, 93 (Dunn); Isla, 100 (Pinnen), and Lady Hollyrood, 99 (L. Thompson), finished as named. Winner—B. f., by Onondaga—Annette. Start struggling. Won easily. Measha showed a fine burst of speed. Lady Uncas tired in the last furlong. Knight of Rhodes received a weak and timid ride. The bad start and big field settled the chances of a majority of the starters.

Third race, last ¾ mile Eclipse course, 2-year-olds, selling, the Hurricana Stakes, $1,000 added:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5-2	Feme Sole, 100 (Michaels)	3	2½	2½	1½	1
40-1	Lieschen, 97 (Henderson)	2	3½	1½	2½	2
10-1	Presumption, 109 (Odom)	1	1½	3½	3½	3

Time, :50. Anak, 108 (Mounce); Lady Godiva, 95 (Cochran); Joy Maker, 92 (Redfern); Taco, 103 (Shaw); Musidora, 106 (J. Woods); Destitute, 104 (Meaney); Carrington, 97 (Dale); Cassville, 93 (Wonderly); Reformer, 108 (Smith); Mizelle, 107 (O'Connor); and Trump, 99 (McGivin), finished as named. Winner, b. f., by Sir Dixon—Merry Bloosoms. Start good, which the winner showed much speed. Lady Godiva closed a big gap.

Fourth race, 6½ furlongs, $600 added, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Chilton, 110 (Shaw)	2	1½	1½	1½	1
7-2	De Reszke, 110 (O'Connor)	1	2½	2½	2½	2
40-1	Brunswick, 112 (Keenan)	3	3h	3h	3h	3

Time, 1:20 2-5. Andy Williams, 115 (J. Woods); Ben Howard, 113 (Pickering); Bessie McCarthy, 107 (Wonderly); and Belle's Commoner, 115 (Beauchamp), finished as named. Winner—B. c., by Meddler—Castalia. Start struggling. Won in a canter. Chilton beat the gate. De Reszke broke flat-footed. Bessie McCarthy quit unaccountably.

Fifth race, Withers mile, $600 added, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4-1	Lord Penner, 104 (Redfern)	5	4½	4½	3½	1
11-5	Elegy, 101 (Cochran)	2	2½	2½	1½	2
4-1	Lamp of Lee, 106 (O'Connor)	1	1½	1½	2½	3

Time, 1:42. Anna Darling, 115 (Brennan); Johnny of Navarre, 101 (Booker); Kalif, 109 (J. Woods); Ruinesk, 101 (Forge); Mark Lane, 102 (Miles); Garter Ban, 105 (Mounce); and Round Up, 112 (Hume), finished as named. Winner—B. c., by Kantaka—Quenie. Start fair. Won easily.

Sixth race, Withers mile, $700 added, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
30-1	Alf. Vargrave, 103 (Ha'n)	10	10	5h	5h	1
6-1	Rowdy, 90 (Cochran)	4	3½	3½	1½	2
6-1	Wild Pirate, 93 (Micha'ls)	2	1½	1½	2½	3

Time, 1:41. Elgin, 101 (McGinn); Satire, 105 (Wonderly); Lone Fisherman, 93 (Creamer); Alpheus, 101 (Brennan); Maltser, 94 (Crosthwaite); Lady Chorister, 86 (Henderson); and Piedrich, 85 (Shea), finished as named. Winner—B. c., by Inspector B.—Fonsie Louise. Start good. Won driving. Lone Fisherman made up ground from a bad start.

LEXINGTON RACES POSTPONED.

Rain Interferes—Pool Selling for the Transylvania Stake the Feature Today.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9.—Today's races were postponed until Thursday on account of rain. The Transylvania Stake of $6,000, won last year by Borakma and regarded as the trotting Derby of the grand circuit, will be contested tomorrow. In the pool selling tonight Onward Silver was favorite at $200; Dolly Dillon, $80; Dolly Bidwell, $75; Chain Shot, $60; and Chestnut King, $45. Other entries are Neva Simmons, All Right, and Susie J. Four other races, two of them postponed on account of rain today, will be contested.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 9.—Races postponed. Rain.

Croker Engages Jockey McGinn.

New York, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Richard Croker has engaged Jockey McGinn to ride for him the next two seasons in England.

Scott Hudson Sues Steele.

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Scott Hudson, the well-known Lexington driver, has brought an attachment suit in the Circuit Court here against W. F. Steele of Chicago to recover $420, the part of the $880 bet by Hudson and Jimmy Gatcomb for Steele on the Mar Allen race at Terre Haute, over which Steele and Gatcomb came to blows on Monday. Sheriff Bosworth this afternoon served attachment papers on Steele, claiming the Transylvania candidate, All Right, belongs to Steele and was only entered in the name of Scott Hudson to evade the law. Steele gave $1,000 bond pending the settlement of the suit in the Circuit Court. This will officially open up the Wabash stake scandal.

HARRY CORBETT FOR REFEREE.

Californian Looked Upon as Only Man to Be Selected—Jeffries Posts Cash Forfeit.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—At last Jeffries has squared himself with Harry Corbett, stakeholder of the big fight, by placing in his hands $2,500 in coin, which represents his forfeit. Ruhlin's money has been in Corbett's hands nearly ten days, and the club's even longer than this.

The day after the Carter-Walcott fight Billy Delaney and Billy Madden will meet at Corbett's to appoint a referee. There is little doubt but that Harry Corbett will be the man selected, so Madden says. He is acceptable to both managers and will accept the honor, though he would much prefer to see some other Californian named.

Jeffries' corps of trainers will consist of Billy Delaney, Jack Jeffries, Bob Armstrong, and Joe Egan. The champion visited the Reliance club yesterday and picked out some chest weights which were not in use, and which were shipped to Harbin Springs, to become a part of the equipment of the gymnasium which has been built for him. Nov. 15 has been definitely set as the date for the battle, which will be held at Mechanics' Pavilion.

YANGER LIKELY TO MEET WHITE.

Herts Posts Forfeit to Bind Match Before St. Louis Club Which Bids for Fight.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

Matters are shaping themselves for a contest between Tommy White and Benny Yanger.

Last Monday the Twentieth Century club of Detroit tried to secure the boys to box ten rounds, but Yanger's manager, John Herts, held off, awaiting, he said, an offer from the West End club of St. Louis, which he received last night. A Louisville club is also after the contest, so with two clubs in sight the fight seems assured.

Martin Duffy and Art Simms have been secured by the Detroit club, and will meet on Oct. 30.

Boxing Card for Kenosha.

Kid Howard of Chicago has arranged a boxing entertainment at Kenosha, Wis., on Oct. 17, in which several Chicago boxers will participate. There will be three bouts in all, two preliminaries and a windup between Adam Ryan of Chicago and Joe Percente of Kenosha at 133 pounds. The preliminaries will be between Mike Mamsic and Kid Winkler of Chicago at 112 pounds, and Jack Gill and Willie McNamara, also of Chicago, at 118 pounds.

Ryan-Green Fight Tonight.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—All is ready for the fifteen-round bout tomorrow night at the Jackson County Democratic club between Tommy Ryan and George Green, the champion of the Pacific coast. For the last month Ryan has been training hard, and is in much better shape than when he last fought before a local crowd. He is pounds lighter, and is meeting a man who is a top-notcher.

Baseball Magnate Is Arrested.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Oct. 9.—William Meyer Jr., President of the Western Baseball association, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of embezzling $500 belonging to the Columbus, O., baseball club and deposited with the President as forfeit. Meyer's alleged shortage of funds belonging to the various clubs and the association is believed to exceed $5,000. Arrest of the President was at the individual instance of the Columbus club owners.

Prize Money for Ball Players.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Fourteen hundred dollars in prizes is the attraction offered to ball players to take part in the big carnival at Albuquerque, New Mexico. The first prize is $1,000. The Kansas City Blues, Western league champions, have agreed to represent El Paso, Tex., against an all-star aggregation composed of Chance, Chicago; McAllister, Detroit; Powell, St. Louis; "Rube" Waddell (undecided), nowhere in particular; Matthewson, New York; Jones, Milwaukee; Raymer, Chicago; McGann, St. Louis; Van Haltren, New York; Donahue, Milwaukee; and perhaps Dale Gear of Washington.

McAleer at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 9.—"St. Louis will not only have an American league team in 1902, but will have one that will finish one, two, or three in the pennant race," said James McAleer, former manager of the Cleveland American league club, who arrived in St. Louis today. "The club will be composed of the pick of the players of the Milwaukee American league club, strengthened by material from the National and other leagues."

Benefit Game Postponed.

The baseball game which was to have been played at American League Park yesterday for the benefit of St. Finbarr's Parochial School could not be played on account of rain. All the players who were to have participated in the game will probably be here Saturday, when it is proposed to make another attempt to play.

Lake Forest A., 6; Princeton-Yale, 5.

Lake Forest Academy defeated Princeton-Yale by a score of 6 to 5 at Lake Forest yesterday afternoon. Princeton-Yale, although lighter than the academy boys, put up a star game and showed good team work, but lacked superior training. Both teams scored in the first half, Lake Forest making its touchdown on steady line bucking at the beginning of the half, while Princeton-Yale scored on a trick play, passing the line from the Lake Forest thirty-yard line. In the second half neither school could gain the advantage, the ball being exchanged many times on punts.

BONFIELD'S PLACE IS FILLED.

Chief O'Neill Transfers Lieutenant R. J. Moore from New Station to Brighton.

The place of ex-Lieutenant James H. Bonfield at the Brighton Park Police Station has been filled by Chief of Police O'Neill, who issued a general order last evening transferring Lieutenant Richard J. Moore from the new city precinct to Bonfield's place. Lieutenant John Gallagher takes Moore's old position. Gallagher was Lieutenant at the station at Fiftieth and State streets, which already had two Lieutenants and one Captain. The Twenty-second Street Station patrolmen will have a new patrol sergeant over them in the person of Patrick Kitty of Englewood, who exchanges places with Sergeant John Duffy.

ASK MORE LIGHTS AND A PARK.

First and Second Ward Business-Men Meet at Freiberg's Hall and Appoint a Committee.

At a meeting of the First and Second Ward Business-Men's association last night in Freiberg's Hall, 180 Twenty-second street, the Aldermen in the wards promised to cooperate with the association in obtaining more lights, especially in Twenty-first street, Wabash avenue, and Armour avenue. Alderman Alling suggested that the South Park board be asked to buy the land near the Drake School for a park. He stated that the Park Commissioners have $1,000,000 to spend for parks, and the Second Ward was entitled to a share of it. A committee of five was appointed and their report will be read at the next meeting.

REMORSE LEADS TO SUICIDE.

Mistreatment of His Wife Said to Have Caused Andreas Hoffman to Take His Life.

Remorse caused by his recent conduct toward his wife and despondency due to her leaving him, it is thought, led to the suicide of Andreas Hoffman. For four days and nights the body of the man lay on a bed in a little unfurnished room of a cottage in the rear of 691 Burling street, being discovered yesterday.

Jacob Foss, 63 years old, was found hanging to a rafter beneath a sidewalk at 569 Throop street early yesterday. He had been dead several hours. He was despondent because of his inability to secure steady employment.

SEEK A FLEEING 'PHONE GIRL.

Chicago Police Asked to Be on the Lookout for Alleged Pittsburg Embezzler.

Nellie B. Boyer, 29 years old, is being searched for by the Chicago police. The Federal Telephone company of Pittsburg, Pa., charges the girl with the theft of $3,000. Miss Boyer, it is said, while acting as operator, had occasion to check over the books at night and count over the day's receipts. It is declared that she took the money and then left Pittsburg, boarding a train for the West.

BIG FIRES CAUSE A STIR.

BOTH INSURANCE MANAGERS AND MUSHAM'S MEN COMPLAIN.

Risk Agents Declare That the Losses Are Total Too Often and That Blazes Are Allowed to Spread, While Marshal Campion Complains That the Recent Series of Disasters Has Been Made Possible by Tardy Alarms—Investigating at Peabody Docks.

The recent series of big fires has caused both insurance men and firemen to complain. The insurance men say too many of the losses are total, and that too many fires are allowed to spread. The heads of the Fire department declare that in all the recent big fires valuable time was lost in sending in alarms. The glare of the burning Peabody coal docks roused Marshal Campion before the alarm was sounded.

Several local insurance managers discussed the disastrous fires during the day. They are discouraged by the heavy run of losses this week, coming after a bad month in September, when Chicago was the black spot on the insurance map of the country. The insurance men place no credence in the story that the unusual number of fires is a part of a conspiracy to discredit the new management of the Fire department.

According to Acting Chief Campion, in the last week three big fires have got beyond control before the Fire department has been notified of the blazes. The acting Chief laughs at the idea of a conspiracy, and blames all it to the delay in notifying the department of fires.

"Last Sunday," he said, "Engine Company No. 11 had a still alarm of fire on the Ontario warehouse at the foot of Michigan street. The company was nearly at the fire before a box alarm was turned in. The result was a disastrous blaze.

"At the fire which destroyed the McMahon Baking Company Building, and also did damage to other buildings, there was no alarm from a street box until three companies had left quarters for the fire. The result was another disastrous blaze.

"In the case of the Peabody fire yesterday morning five companies reported still alarms of fire before a street box was pulled. And then we got a box which is further from the fire than five others.

"In every case the fires have had great headway before the department was notified of them through the boxes."

Fire Inspector Conway is investigating the delay attendant upon turning in the alarm for the Peabody fire. The Inspector does not say that the fire was of incendiary origin, but the delay in turning in the alarm is a matter of comment.

Chief Musham, who is in New York, read telegraphic reports of the Peabody fire and then called up Chief Campion over the long distance telephone. The circumstances were explained to him.

AGED MAN KILLS HIS WIFE AND ENDS HIS OWN LIFE.

Robert McKinnie, 74 Years Old, of Princeton, Ia., Shoots Mrs. McKinnie at Supper Table and Takes Poison.

Princeton, Ia., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Robert McKinnie and wife, each about 74 years old, and for years respected residents of this village, were found dead in their home this morning. Mrs. McKinnie had been shot through the abdomen and her husband's death had been caused by poison.

The circumstances indicated that McKinnie had arisen from the supper table, shot his wife, and then, going to his bedroom, taken the poison that ended his own life.

FAIL TO ESTABLISH BRIBERY.

Chief Witness for State in Kenosha Case Refuses to Swear to the Charges.

Kenosha, Wis., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The bribery charges in connection with the street railway franchise almost collapsed today. Gustav L. Clausen, the Chicago promoter, and Aldermen Peter Pirsch and Albert Smith are accused. At the preliminary hearing of the Aldermen, which opened this afternoon, John Gaster, the chief witness for the State, practically repudiated his statements and refused to answer any questions which would incriminate the Chicago man and the Aldermen.

The hearing was before Court Commissioner Baker. When Gaster was sworn a Chicago attorney announced that he had been retained as Gaster's attorney, and ordered him not to answer the questions put to him on the ground that he would incriminate himself. The court decided against the attorney, and declared that his attempt to coach the witness for the State was a breach of etiquet.

Gaster, however, refused to make any statements and refused to answer any of the questions put until after he had been ordered to answer by the court. All questions in regard to the relations of the Aldermen and Clausen were answered in the negative. Further efforts will be made to examine Gaster tomorrow.

INVENTOR OF THORITE DIES.

Tacoma Physician Who Discovered the High Explosive Drops Dead at His Home.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 9.—Dr. H. P. Tuttle, the inventor of the explosive thorite, dropped dead at his home in this city today. He was born in Iowa on Dec. 19, 1844, came to Tacoma in 1889, and practiced medicine.

Thorite, the explosive which Dr. Tuttle discovered, was the result of experiments made shortly after the discovery of gold in the Klondike, when miners were in need of some explosive that could be used in the frozen ground of that region.

Congress had passed a bill appropriating $50,000 for the purchase of the thorite invention, but certain provisions were embodied which prevented the negotiations being carried to a successful termination.

OBITUARY.

DR. R. F. JOHNSON, examining surgeon of the United States Pension board, died yesterday morning at his residence, 1375 Washington boulevard, of typhoid fever, aged 62 years. Dr. Johnson was born near Alliance, O. He served through the civil war as first assistant surgeon and surgeon of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteers and for a number of years was surgeon for the Pennsylvania railway, with headquarters at Canton, O. A widow and two children, Dr. R. F. Johnson and Miss Eadne Johnson, survive him. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 2 p. m., with services at the house, and burial in Graceland. Phil Sheridan Post, G. A. R., will have charge of the ceremonies.

BURGLARS WORK IN LAKE VIEW.

Three Stores Entered and Plunder to the Value of One Hundred Dollars Secured.

Thieves entered three business houses in Lake View yesterday morning and escaped with $100 worth of stamps and money. Theodore Petschman, 1263 North Clark street; L. Lehman, 1229 North Halsted street; and J. J. Schmidt, 1127 North Clark street, were the victims.

YOUNG GIRL IS KIDNAPED.

Twelve-Year-Old Lena Vasolidin Taken from Portsmouth, O., by Man Claiming to Be Her Father.

Portsmouth, O., Oct. 9.—Lena Vasolidin, 12 years old, employed at a local shoe factory, was kidnaped this afternoon by a man representing himself to be her father, who called at the factory and asked permission to see her. The girl's mother has been dead eight years and she lived with her grandmother. She had not seen her father for six years.

LAZARRE

A noble story told with rare touches of splendor and pathos.
—Chicago Journal.

Of all the novels of the year this has the most engaging subject.
—Chicago Tribune.

There are epigrams, quick touches of description, dramatic surprises, and buds of gentle fancy.
—Chicago Post.

LAZARRE is your true romantic story—colorful, brilliant, changeful.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

In LAZARRE its publishers have secured one of the greatest of their many great successes.
—Chicago American.

Nothing remains except to add a few more words of the same sort to the popular verdict.
—Chicago Daily News.

LOOKING FOR A NEW BURKE

DEMOCRATS HAVE A BUSY DAY PLAYING POLITICS.

Probable Reorganization of the Party Brings Out Activity in All Factions, and in the Meantime Mayor Harrison and John P. Hopkins Hurl Words of Deep Meaning at Each Other and Declare They Never Can Be Friends—McAndrews Visits the Executive.

Local Democratic politics began boiling yesterday as a result of the discussion by both factions of the party as to what would be the outcome of the retirement of Robert E. Burke from his place as head of the City Hall faction. Even the Tilden Democracy took a hand in the game, and its headquarters saw

SHOWS TERMINAL TRANSFER'S YEAR

Annual Report Submitted to the Stockholders at Their Meeting.

RECEIPTS AT LOW MARK.

Decrease of $20,248 Is Recorded Over the Showing of a Year Ago.

VOTE NEW MEN ON BOARD.

Stockholders of the Chicago Terminal Transfer railroad company held their annual meeting in Chicago yesterday, new directors being elected as follows: Joseph Cooper and H. S. Layman of Chicago and Henry W. De Forest, Otto T. Barnard, Charles W. Gould, Myles Tierney, and Fred G. Reighley of New York. They take the place of George P. Butler, Colgate Hoyt, and J. H. McClement of New York and F. E. Parndis, Chicago. The holdover directors are Jesse B. Barton, J. N. Faithorn, Kemper K. Knapp, Edward R. Knewiton, and H. A. Rust of Chicago and Henry R. Ickleheimer and Charles T. Parker of New York.

The result of the election does not indicate a change in the management or the policy of the road. Although it is known that the Harriman syndicate has a large interest in the property, yet none of the prominent Harriman men are on the board.

The annual report for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1901, makes a poor showing. There was a decrease in gross receipts of rentals from railroad tenants amounting to $20,248, which is explained as follows:

Increase—	
Chicago Great Western railway company	$12,781.62
Chicago Junction railway company	1,413.16
St. Louis, Peoria and Northern railway company, lease	41,662.49
Trackage from sundry roads	271.66
Total increase	$55,837.93
Decrease—	
Wisconsin Central railway company	876,776.11
Net decrease	$20,248.36

The rental receivable from the Chicago Great Western railway will be increased at the rate of $15,000 a year commencing on April 1, 1902, and also for an amount equal to 6 per cent per annum on the cost of a four-story freighthouse built of brick and steel at Chicago, now nearing completion.

Other Sources of Income.

Other sources of income were:

Income from traffic:	
From freight and switching—	
Gross earnings 1901	$701,451.92
Gross earnings 1900	546,796.45
Increase	$154,656.47
Increase per cent, 28.29.	
Cars handled 1901	213,418.00
Cars handled 1900	171,344.00
Increase	42,178.00
Increase per cent, 24.62.	
From passengers—	
Gross earnings 1901	$ 70,347.82
Gross earnings 1900	45,032.35
Increase	$ 25,315.47
Increase per cent, 56.22.	
Passengers carried 1901	709,616.00
Passengers carried 1900	676,289.00
Increase	34,327.00
Increase per cent, 5.1.	

Regarding the St. Louis, Peoria, and Northern deal the report says:

During the last fiscal year the commuted rental payable under the lease of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern railway company, as explained in the annual reports for the last two years, has been regularly paid in monthly installments by the Guaranty Trust company, trustee of the fund, and included in earnings. This fund is sufficient to pay the rentals due under the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern lease until Jan. 1, 1904; thereafter the income receivable under the lease is protected, until Dec. 31, 1997, by an agreement between this company and Messrs. Edward H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, James Stillman, and George J. Gould, who have jointly and severally agreed "that on or before the first day of January, 1904, they will cause the Chicago and Alton railroad company, or some other corporation satisfactory to the Terminal company as to responsibility, to become the successor of the St. Louis company as lessee under said lease of Oct. 1, 1900."

This statement proves the correctness of the reports current ever since the Harriman syndicate purchased the St. Louis, Peoria and Northern, that the Chicago and Alton would ultimately become responsible for the rental of the Grand Central Station to the Peoria and Northern. It is more than probable that unless the Harriman people find another tenant for the Grand Central station by 1904 the Alton will utilise it for its own trains.

The increase in earnings from passenger traffic is due mainly to the extension of the service to Chicago Heights and change in rates to intermediate points.

St. Paul's Improvement Plan.

It is the intention of the Milwaukee and St. Paul to expend $1,000,000 or more for the rebuilding of the northern division of the road in Wisconsin next year. Contracts for grading, reducing grades and curves, etc., will be let during the winter. When completed the northern division will be equal to the La Crosse division, which has been rebuilt during the last season.

It has been definitely agreed that the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern, after the completion of its Twin Cities extension, will use the tracks and terminals of the Milwaukee and St. Paul at Minneapolis.

The new Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern extension will be completed by the end of this year. The Rock Island will use this road as its outlet to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Executive Officers Meet Today.

Executive officers of the various Western roads will meet in Chicago today to consider the freight rate situation with a view of bringing about a better condition of affairs. The orders to report all contracts to Pool Commissioners Ristine and Parker have not been complied with by a majority of the roads, and some of them are said to be making more contracts at cut rates.

The pass agreement for 1902 also will be considered. The indications are that the agreement for 1901 will be readopted for 1902, with probably some additional restrictions in order to reduce the pass evil to a minimum.

Other Affairs of the Track.

The Pittsburg and Western railroad was sold at Allegheny yesterday, subject to the court's approval, for $3,000,000, which was the upset price. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad was the purchaser. It has been in control of a majority of the stock of the Pittsburg and Western for a long time.

Gross earnings of the Wisconsin Central for the first week of October were $112,000, against $107,781 for the corresponding week last year, an increase of $4,219. Since July 1 the gross earnings of this road have made an increase of $159,800.

Pittsburg and Western Sold.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 9.—The Pittsburg and Western railroad was sold at auction today and was bought by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company at $3,000,000, subject to three mortgages amounting to $10,950,000. The sale was merely a matter of form and no bidders appeared against the Baltimore and Ohio.

ELEVATION OF TRACKS URGED.

South Chicago Turners to Hold Meeting Tomorrow Evening and Denounce Grade Crossings

The South Chicago Turn Verein will hold an indignation meeting at the South Chicago Turner Hall, Ninety-second street and Houston avenue, tomorrow evening. The object of the agitation is to compel railroads to raise their tracks. The recent death of the young daughter of Gustav Steinweg, 9870 Anthony avenue, who was killed by a belt line train at the Ninety-fifth street crossing, is responsible for the agitation.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Stops Diarrhoea and Stomach Cramps. Dr. Siegert's Genuine Imported Angostura Bitters.

A. M. ROTHSCHILD AND COMPANY

The World's Greatest Fire Salvage Sale

Greatest Money-Saving Opportunity of the Age.

$750,000 Worth of New Fall Merchandise

Damaged by Fire, Smoke and Water, Now Being Sold

REGARDLESS OF COST OR VALUE

ONE WEEK AGO TODAY

We opened our doors to the public, inaugurating the most gigantic FIRE SALVAGE SALE the world has ever known.

A Triumphant Success from the Opening Hour

Vast throngs of enthusiastic bargain seekers have crowded every nook and corner of this mammoth building from the beginning.

The Sale Grows Greater Each Day

The people have learned to expect great things of the ROTHSCHILD STORE and their unanimous manifestation of confidence as shown by the attendance of thousands upon thousands of eager buyers gratifies us beyond expression.

The Prices Are Doing It

Nothing else could keep business at such a pitch. Bear in mind it's a MARKING DOWN of $750,000.00 worth of trustworthy Fall and Winter merchandise to sacrifice prices.

No Goods Delivered C. O. D. | NOTHING HELD ON DEPOSIT. | All Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

SUPREME COURT DECLINES TO REOPEN CANAL CASE.

Petition of Illinois and Michigan Commissioners for Rehearing of Action Is Rejected at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court this morning the motion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners for a rehearing of its case against the Chicago Sanitary District was denied, and the reversal of the decree of the lower court and its accompanying direction to dismiss remains unchanged. The court did not present any written opinion in announcing its denial of the motion for rehearing.

The court received the case on appeal from the Circuit Court of Cook County. The Sanitary Canal Commissioners had entered into a contract with the Illinois and Michigan Canal Commissioners to maintain the level of the old waterway by means of pumping. This contract the sanitary trustees decided not to carry out any longer, and the Illinois and Michigan Commissioners secured a decree in chancery in the Circuit Court, compelling the Sanitary District to maintain the level according to the agreement.

The Supreme Court heard the case and reversed the decision of the lower court, and directed that the bill be dismissed. The court held that the Canal Commissioners had no remedy in equity, and that if the contract was an enforceable one any damage that might result from a violation of the terms of the contract could be collected by action at law.

The commissioners, in applying for a rehearing, asked in effect that the court reverse itself, but, if it could not go that far, it was sought to modify the decree by making the dismissal of the bill without prejudice. They declared that unless this clause was attached there was danger that they would be barred from any future action.

Justice Cartwright, after adjournment, in commenting on the decision, remarked that the court would not have reversed the lower court if it had considered such action a bar to any proper action in the future.

THREE PERISH IN FLAMES.

Children Burned to Death at Santiago, Mich.—Their Father Fatally Injured Trying to Save Them.

Omer, Mich., Oct. 9.—The dwelling of G. Peters at Santiago, a village twelve miles north of here, burned last night and three of his children perished in the flames. They were burned to a crisp. In trying to save them Peters was so badly burned that he will die. Mrs. Peters also was seriously burned.

DOLINSKI TO BE HANGED IN THE JAIL TOMORROW.

Prisoner Hears of Supreme Court's Refusal to Interfere — His Execution Postponed Twice Already.

George Dolinski will be executed in the old jail tomorrow noon for the murder of Anton Lisi, his brother-in-law. Until yesterday afternoon the condemned man confidently expected that the Supreme Court would save him. Then he heard of the refusal of the court to interfere.

Twice before has Dolinski approached a day set for the execution and has been given a respite at the last moment.

He was sentenced by Judge Holdom to be hanged on June 14, and Governor Yates, in order that the case might be reviewed, granted a stay until Aug. 16. Then the Governor granted another stay in order that the case might be appealed to the Supreme Court.

SUIT UNDER REVENUE LAW.

Federal Court to Decide Question of Stamp for Power of Attorney in Leases.

An interesting law question under the war revenue act is to be settled in a case which was ordered removed from the State Circuit to the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The question is, whether powers of attorney to confess judgment for forcible entry and detainer and for past due rent, as contained in the usual form of Chicago lease, are taxable as powers of attorney under the revenue law of 1898. The suit is that of Knight & Marshall, real estate agents, against Collector Hertz. This firm executed 200 leases containing these "powers of attorney," and Mr. Hertz demanded that they affix a 25-cent stamp on each lease for "powers of attorney." Other real estate firms paid taxes under protest in similar cases.

No torture compares to that of a rheumatic. Prescription No. 2,851, by Eimer & Amend, quickest relief of all.

Imperial Hair Regenerator

The Standard Hair Coloring for Gray or Bleached Hair, is a clean, durable and perfectly harmless Hair Coloring, any natural shade. Leaving the hair soft, clean and glossy. ONE APPLICATION LASTS MONTHS. Restores all hair colored from disease or accident. Send for Pamphlet.

Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co., 126 W. 23d St., New York. Sold by R. HOBNHAM, 70-72 State-st. C. H. STRICKLAND, 118 Wabash-av. C. H. STRICKLAND, 84 Monroe-st.

LIVER ILLS.

DR. RADWAY & CO., New York:

Dear Sirs: I have been sick for nearly two years, and have been doctoring with some of the most expert doctors of the United States. I have been bathing and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., but it seemed everything failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I thought I would try your pills, and have nearly used two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I have ever used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleepy, drowsy feelings; felt like a drunken man; pain right above the navel, like as if it was bile on top of the stomach. My bowels were costive. My mouth and tongue sore most of the time. Appetite fair, but food would not digest, but settle heavy on my stomach, and some few mouthfuls of food come up again. I could only eat light food that digests easily. Please send "Book of Advice." Respectfully,

BEN ZAUGG, Hot Springs, Ark.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Price 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists or Sent by Mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm street, New York, for Book of Advice.

NO BUTS OR IFS about the Swan Fountain Pen. Every time it touches paper it makes a mark. Self cleaning; top and bottom feed; adjustable feed; perfect feed. Call and examine the mechanism of

SWAN Fountain Pen

Don't take a vacation without taking a Swan Fountain Pen. A luxury at first, it soon becomes a necessity.

MABIE, TODD & BARD, 101 Washington St., CHICAGO.

BARNES HATS

$3 and $4

CHAS. W. BARNES, WABASH & MONROE

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

75c and 85c corded and plain and changeable taffetas—add colors—at 48c

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

$1 and $1.25 novelty silks, lace & corded taffetas, fancy plaids, etc. —at 48c

The "Silk Store," 111 to 115 State-st.

Extraordinary Silk Bargains.

TODAY new washable silks. Another of the Silk Store's sensational sales. A Patterson silk manufacturer has turned over to us 2,000 pieces of new fall silks. It was an unusual deal, and we relieved him of every yard, as the price was actually less than the raw material is quoted in the market today.

85c Twilled Washable Silks at 58c.

Twenty-five new shades, including white, cream, evening shades, medium and dark colors. One of the most durable materials for waists, dresses and linings. Absolutely washable and fast color. The quality that regularly sells at 85c—special at 58c

Twilled Silk Flannel at 78c.

A new satin-finished Twilled Silk that will not ruff or pull out. Acknowledged by all dressmakers to be the most durable and stylish material shown this season for waists and dresses. We have twenty different colors. All washable and fast colors—our special price 78c

Plain Washable Taffetas at 58c.

The very finest qualities manufactured, 19 and 27 inches wide. Comes in twenty different colorings, including all the new shades. The 27-in. goods at 75c, and the 19-in. goods at 58c

85c Satin Liberty at 25c.

Fifty pieces of fine imported Liberty, including all the new shades. The regular 85c quality will be offered at the special low price of 25c

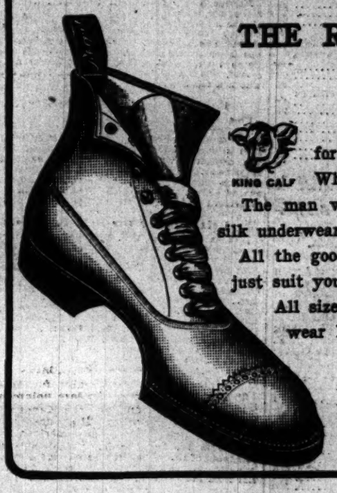
Black Crystal Silks at 25c.

1,000 yards of the fine imported Black Crystal Silks will be sold at this sale at 25c

CHICAGO: 103 Dearborn Street, S. E. cor. Washington St. 215 Dearborn Street, Bet. Adams & Jackson Sts.

REGAL SHOES $3.50

CHICAGO: 103 Dearborn Street, S. E. cor. Washington St. 215 Dearborn Street, Bet. Adams & Jackson Sts.



THE REGAL EQUAL TO CUSTOM MADE.

KING CALF

A man's ideas are wrong somewhere if he pays $14 for a shoe no better than one he can get for $3.50. What's the use of donating $10.50 to the shoemaker? The man who wears Regals has $10.50 left for neckties and silk underwear.

All the good shapes—you find something in Regals that will just suit you.

All sizes—all widths—you are sure of a perfect fit if you wear Regals.

The Regal is the only shoe sold at $3.50 direct from Tannery to Consumer in its own stores from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Regal Dressing gives the most lustrous and lasting polish, makes the shoes soft and easy, and preserves the leather indefinitely.

GLOBE DESKS

"Standard for High Quality."

The following prices are selected at random from the largest line ever shown in the city:

54-in. high roll gol. oak, $24.50
60-in. high roll gol. oak, $27.00
66-in. high roll gol. oak, $46.00
72-in. swell fr't gol. oak, $85.00
60-in. genuine mahogany, $52.50
54-in. genuine mahogany, $48.50

THE Globe-Wernicke CO.

224-228 Wabash Avenue.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager

TODAY AT 10 A. M., We will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION

At our SALESROOMS, 207 & 209 MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, Part of the salvage of the Potters' Co-Operative Co., East Liverpool, O. Dresden Pottery Works,

$15,000 WORTH OF HOTEL CHINA AND WHITE GRANITE WARE.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

Revell's Desks

THE LARGEST DISPLAY. THE LOWEST PRICES.

ADAMS AND WABASH

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Special demonstration today of the

Hip spring corsets.

The "Nemo" hip spring corsets build out or reduce the hips, whichever you happen to need.

They come with an attachment

The military belt, which compels a woman to stand correctly whether you feel like it or not.

The latest device

The "Delta dip," gives to the waist line that fashionable long-dip effect so desirable. They have a unique garter fastener—one that moves automatically with every motion of the leg.

The hip spring with military belt attachment, in brocaded silk batiste, boned with genuine whalebone—white, pink and blue, sizes 18 to 24, $6

The hip spring with military belt attachments, in French diamond sateen—white and black—sizes 18 to 30—price— 3.50

The hip spring, with "Delta Dip" device, in French coutil, white and drab and fast black sateen, sizes 18 to 30—price 2.50

The hip spring, without any attachment, white, drab, coutil and fast black sateen, sizes 18 to 30—price 1.75

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Our Formal Opening Exhibit of Autumn and Winter Millinery Modes will be continued today.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather Wednesday we will continue our exhibit of representative Autumn and Winter Millinery today.

A late arrival of Paris-made hats and a large number of recent creations from our own designers will quite materially increase the interest in the display.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

ANARCHY HISSED NEGRO CHEERED

Marquette Club Lines Up Great Problems at Its Chicago Day Banquet.

EXILE OF "REDS" ADVISED

Booker T. Washington Pleads Fairness in Treatment of His Race.

LIFE OF McKINLEY PRAISED

With cheers for the downfall of anarchy the exile of its followers, and with cries of encouragement and hope to the negro the Marquette club observed the anniversary of Chicago day at the Auditorium Hotel last night.

The cries in behalf of law and order were drawn out by the address of Congressman Charles B. Landis of Indiana, who declared that he believed Congress would pass a law before Christmas that would enable the government to stamp out anarchy and banish it forever in this country. The most approving cheers of hope were given to Booker T. Washington when he declared that the negro race must work out its own salvation by making itself indispensable to the nation.

Congressman Landis, in speaking on the life of William McKinley," told of the death of the President at the hands of an Anarchist, and then declared that it meant the death of anarchism. He said he was "not the champion or champion of any man who is a conservative on the subject of anarchy." He spoke in scathing terms of the Anarchist who had been arrested in Spring Valley for sending lottery circulars through the mail because there was no state law that would reach him. Incidentally he gave a word of rebuke to the university professors of the country who have raised "better to do than turn themselves into interrogation points concerning everything there is."

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In his peroration Mr. Landis told of the struggle of President McKinley prior to the Spanish-American war, when it seemed to him, as he told Mr. Landis, "the wrath of the people seem to sweep with the very walls of the White House with the force of the waves on the ocean's breast."

So great was the impression on the audience that when Mr. Landis declared in closing that "his name belongs to mankind for all ages" all rose to their feet and cheered, while handkerchiefs and napkins were waved frantically.

The singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" relieved the tension and enabled the toastmaster to restore quiet.

Colored Orator Makes a Hit.

Booker T. Washington again brought the banqueters to their feet by relating the incident of an old colored woman dropping her handkerchief while crossing the street in an Alabama town. A white man picked it up and returned it to her, removing his hat as he did so.

"Who are you?" demanded a man who witnessed the act.

"I am the Governor," was the quiet response.

"That Governor has just been appointed Judge of the United States Court by President Roosevelt," said Mr. Washington proudly, but without referring to the fact that the selection probably had been influenced by his suggestions when the president recently asked his advice on federal appointees.

This reference to the President's action in naming a Democrat to a high position was a hearty indorsement from the club to the name of Roosevelt whenever it was mentioned.

The banquet was attended by more than 500 persons. President William T. Abbott acted as toastmaster. Dr. H. W. Thomas, pastor of the People's Church, pronounced the invocation.

Inquire as to Kansas.

In addition to the two toasts above mentioned, the Rev. Frederick E. Hoskins of Chicago responded to the toast "Our Country," and William Allen White, the Kansas editor, to "The Wild and Woolly West." White rose to speak he was greeted with cries of "What's the matter with Kansas?" Incidentally, he thought Kansas was all right. He said Massachusetts had a reputation mugwumpery and Kansas populism, which eventually bequeathed the world anarchy.

President Bush announced that Gen. Arthur MacArthur, who was to respond to "The Army in the Philippines," was unexpectedly been called to Washington and could not be present. At the request of Chairman Landis, three cheers were given for "The American Soldier."

Two features not on the program were the singing of "Illinois" by Dr. Robert Hall and the presenting of a gavel to the club by George S. Knapp. The gavel was made from pieces of wood associated with the memory of William McKinley.

Argument for the Negro.

In discussing "The Citizenship of the American Negro," Booker T. Washington reviewed the history of the race in the country, the obstacles to its progress, the advancement made, then turned to the future. Continuing, he said in part:

"During a period of nearly forty years there have been those who have persistently contended that in the state of freedom the negro could not survive in contact with the white race. Over against all such contention I want to place the stubborn fact that the negro began life as a slave, in point of number, and ended the period of slavery with 4,000,000 in number. He began life as a freeman thirty-six years ago 4,000,000 in number and at the present moment the negroes are more than nine million in the nation's population. A people that, in slavery or freedom, have proved their ability to look the white man in the face, to live by his side, to grow prosperous by his numbers, and to get something from him by every point of contact, is fit for citizenship.

"It necessarily follows then that there is but one course left for every patriotic American citizen and that is to face bravely, patiently, the tremendous problem that is at our door. There can be no shirking it, no evading it, no delaying the solution. The task for the future divides itself into two parts, the part of the white man and the part of the negro.

"It is always easy for a race to succumb to the temptation of crushing and wiping out opportunities from a weak race. I have observed by the false doctrine that a race can lift itself up in proportion as it keeps others down. It is with a race as with the individual. The time and place to test a man is to note his conduct. A man is in contact with those of his own race in wealth and culture, but when he comes in contact with the poor and unfortunate.

"The central idea I wish to impress is that this nation will be strong and prosperous in just in proportion as in the future it helps up the nearly 10,000,000 of the black people. It will grow weak in proportion as it yields to the temptation of neglecting or discouraging these people of African descent. Assistance elevates the individual and the oppression degrades the individual as well as the oppressor.

Tests of Advancement.

"However powerful may be the influence brought to bear on a race, that race cannot be permanently lifted unless within itself the elements of progress and permanency.

MAN

$1 and $1.25 novelty silks, lace & corded taffetas, fancy plaids, etc. —at 48c

...rgains.
...e Silk Store's
...as turned over to
..., and we relieved
...e raw material is

...ffetas at 58c.
...es manufactured, 19 and 27 in twenty different colorings, ...hades. The 27-in. 19-in. goods at 58c

... 25c.
...ported Liberty, including all ...regular 85c quality ...special low price of 25c

... at 25c.
...e imported Black ...sold at this sale at 25c

CHICAGO:
...g Dearborn Street,
...S. E. cor. Washington St.
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...ADE.
...where if he pays $14
...e can get for $3.50.
...to the shoemaker?
...left for neckties and...

...in Regals that will
...of a perfect fit if you

...t $3.50 direct from Tannery ...a Atlantic to the Pacific.
...ustrous and lasting polish, ...serves the leather indefinitely.

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...HIP spring, with "Delta
...device, in French coutil, white
...drab and fast black sateen, sizes
...30—price 2.50

...hip spring, without any
...ment, white, drab, coutil and fast
...sateen, sizes 18 to 30— 1.75

...ELD & CO.
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES.

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The banquet was attended by more than 300 persons. President William L. Bush acted as toastmaster. Dr. H. W. Thomas, pastor of the People's Church, pronounced the invocation.

Inquire as to Kansas.

In addition to the two toasts above mentioned, the Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins of Chicago responded to the toast "Chicago," and William Allen White, the Kansas writer, to "The Wild and Woolly West." As Mr. White rose to speak he was greeted with cries of "What's the matter with Kansas?" Incidentally, he thought Kansas was all right. He said Massachusetts had given the nation mugwumpery and Kansas populism, which eventually bequeathed the nation anarchy.

President Bush announced that General Arthur MacArthur, who was to respond to "The Army in the Philippines," had unexpectedly been called to Washington and could not be present. At the request of Congressman Landis, three cheers were given for "The American Soldier."

Two features not on the program were the reading of "Illinois" by Dr. Robert Drake and the presenting of a gavel to the club by George S. Knapp. The gavel was made from pieces of wood associated with the history of William McKinley.

Argument for the Negro.

In discussing "The Citizenship of the American Negro," Booker T. Washington reviewed the history of the race in this country, the obstacles to its progress, and the advancement made, then turned to its future. Continuing, he said in part:

"During a period of nearly forty years there have been those who have persistently contended that in the state of freedom the negro could not survive in contact with the white race. Over against all such speculation I want to place the stubborn fact that the negro began life as a slave, twenty in number, and ended the period of slavery 4,000,000 in number. He began life as a savage thirty-six years ago 4,000,000 in race and at the present moment the negro are more than nine millions of the population. A people that, whether in slavery or freedom, have proved their ability to look the white man in the face, stand by his side, to grow strong in numbers, to get something from him at nearly every point of contact, is fit for American citizenship.

"It necessarily follows then that there is for one course left for every patriotic American citizen and that is to face bravely, wisely, patiently, the tremendous problem which is at our door. There can be no shirking it, no dodging it, no delaying the solution of it. The best for the future divides itself into two parts—the part of the white man, the part of the negro.

"It is always easy for a race to yield to the temptation of crushing and withholding opportunities from a weak race—to be deceived by the false doctrine that it lifts itself in proportion as it keeps others down. It is with a race as with an individual. The time and place to test a gentleman is to note his conduct, not when he is in contact with those of his own station in wealth and culture, but when he is in contact with the poor and unfortunate.

"My central idea I wish to impress is that the nation will be strong in its citizenship in proportion as in its growth it lifts the nearly 10,000,000 of black people. It will grow weak in proportion as it yields to the temptation of neglecting or degrading these people of African descent. To do so elevates the individual extending and degrades the individual guilty of it.

Tests of Advancement.

"However powerful may be the outside influence brought to bear on a race, the race cannot be permanently lifted unless it lifts itself by the elements of progress and development. What lesson have the past and the present for us regarding the opportunity for development in the peculiar environment in which the negro is placed, and what can the past and the present teach us regarding the ability of the race to develop itself?

"In Chicago a few weeks ago it was my privilege to be present at the second annual meeting of the National Negro Business league. When removed only thirty-six years from the days of slavery there were present at that gathering 200 business-men, including bankers, grocers, dry goods merchants, manufacturers, real estate dealers, men and women representing nearly every line of business in which the white man engages.

"During the last summer I asked one of our instructors at Tuskegee to take two townships in Alabama—one that had not been reached or helped by outside influences to any extent, and a second where through the generosity of friends we had been able to send a competent teacher as leader who had remained in the community ten years. I instructed him to make a first hand, original investigation by a house to house visit of the material, educational, and moral condition of the two townships.

"In the first he found the masses of the people without land, living in rented one-room cabins, with their crops mortgaged and deeply in debt. He found a poor school and ignorance and immorality on every hand.

Own Their Homes.

"In the second he found 128 negro homes. In these homes were 667 persons. It was found that during the last ten years only nine one-room cabins had been erected, and that during the same time sixty-five houses had been built containing more than one room. Fifty-nine of these houses had been purchased or are being purchased, leaving only sixty-nine families who are renters. Sixteen of these houses are being rented from negro landholders and eight are being purchased from negro owners. A few years ago the negro was practically of no value as a taxpayer in this township; at present he is paying taxes on $44,000 worth of property.

"That the growth of the negro may be fostered and the feeling toward him on the part of the white race changed for the better as rapidly as possible, there are one or two simple but fundamental essentials of growth that we cannot disregard. We must ever keep in mind that our future recognition is largely within our own hands. In all history no race that has been able continually to contribute materially, mentally, and spiritually to the welfare of the world has been permanently left without reward and recognition.

"With the negro it will be as with the white man. He will weaken himself and degrade his soul if he permits race hatred to control or guide him. Love for all men and hatred for none must be the mainspring of our life."

Tribute to William McKinley.

Congressman Landis, speaking to "William McKinley," said the people believed in the late President implicitly to the hour he was stricken down, and mourn him today because they saw the fulfillment of all his prophecies and the redemption of all his pledges. Continuing, the speaker said:

"He regarded responsibility as a sacred trust. Responsibility seemed to inspire him, to lift him to the sublime heights of every peak of human genius as embraced in statesmanship. He stood on one of those peaks when he prepared that last address he delivered at Buffalo. The entire Republican party, loyal and true, strenuously American, stands tonight and will continue to stand back of President Theodore Roosevelt to the end that the sentiments expressed in that address are given the vital force and effect of law.

"And to this legislative duty we will add another. We will go after the red flag in this republic. My blood boils with indignation when I read that the only way to lay hands on the wretch at Spring Valley who sent his congratulations to the assassin at Buffalo is to arrest him for publishing a lottery advertisement in his newspaper, and that creature who set that coward's brain on fire turned loose in the streets of Chicago and protected by the system to the destruction of which the efforts of our life are dedicated! I believe that before the holidays a bill will be enacted into a law by Congress that will enable the people of this republic to crush the life out of these social and political reptiles.

Was a World Character.

"The biography of William McKinley will be the history of this republic during the last four years. His policies inspired it, his personality dominated it, his genius made it luminous. And abroad, throughout the world, when the full story is told, pages written in other languages will immortalize him in distant lands, paying eloquent tribute to the loftiness of his character and the purity of his motives. When the call came from that belaguered city in the interior of China he unhesitatingly responded. And in a few weeks brave Liscum's men were climbing over the walls that surrounded the capital of that Pagan Empire. But after the work of rescue was over, William McKinley became the friend and neighbor of all nations. It was his word that checked the march of mighty legions, it was his counsel that preserved the integrity of that sleeping nation. It was his courage and diplomacy that protected the age in which we live from a scene of national dismemberment that would have made the map of Asia unrecognizable, and have afforded fuel for famine and for war.

"His was a world character. His was a world work. Practical, sincere, courageous, cautious McKinley. In 1860 a private soldier in a volunteer army—forty years later the gentle, yet majestic, figure of Christendom, teaching the world a lesson in international equity, and dictating terms to monarchs in whose veins flowed the blood of centuries of Kings."

Speaks for the New West.

William Allen White brought the banqueters to their feet with his Western aphosisms, and kept them in good humor. He spoke for the West and its rapid advancement during recent years. In part he said:

"The Coroner, whose office in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming was once the center of large mortuary interests, now is happy if he earns enough fees in a year to keep him in plug tobacco for a week. Violent death, which was once the life of the Western community, has been edged into the shade by the real estate deal, the woman's club, and the fizzing soda fountain. The report of the yacht race is more important than the report of the revolver. The uncertainty of life is epitomized not by the pistol and the whisky bottle, but rather by the words of the Chicago publisher who left his wife cheerfully in the front door one morning, and wired her from the hospital in the afternoon: 'Have just lost my appendix, but thank Heaven still retain my errata and table of contents.'

"The old West is gone. It is no more woolly in Dead Man's Gulch than it is in Cambridge. But the spirit of the West, the spirit of achievement, the spirit that made Chicago, that conquered the great Missouri Valley desert, the spirit that thrilled through the steel nerves of the men at Manila Bay, that indomitable spirit of the West is living. It still controls the destinies of American destiny. The spirit of the West moved through the prophetic visions of McKinley and inspired his speech at Buffalo. That Western spirit is in the grip of the iron hand of Roosevelt.

"The West has passed from geography into the hearts of its people. The West is no longer a place, it is a social condition. It is an attitude of mind, a manifestation of psychic temperament. It holds all that is brave, all that is persistent, all that is sanely aspiring, all that is effective in the American ideal. Those traits in American character and in American achievement, whether in Boston, Kansas or Klondike, which are distinctively American, are distinctively Western. America is the West and Europe is becoming gradually, as the creeping paralysis of age steals over her, the East.

Mugwumps and Populists.

"It has become fashionable for Massachusetts, the home of the late unlamented mugwumps, to scoff at the Kansans for sheltering the Populists. Mugwumpery and Populism, distinctively un-American, distinctively Eastern, both were fostered in a robust, bumptious inefficiency. Each had its roots in the envy of men who can't and won't do things for the man who does. Mugwumpery believed the government corrupt. Populism was sure of it. The Mugwumps gave us the placid, restful, soporific delights of a Democratic administration, and the Populists bequeathed us Anarchy.

"The Western idea has moved the star of empire from London to Kansas City, and got it on rollers still. Some other century may see China cut into quarter sections and thrown open to settlement under the American homestead act, while the Chinamen live on reservations eating American rations. Then will the West come into its inheritance. For all the world must some time be Westernized by this invigorating spirit, the spirit of individualism, the spirit of the great peace on earth and good will toward men. And in so far as this Republican party of ours breathes that spirit in its platforms and follows that spirit in its endeavors, that far shall it conquer. And today, looking forward with undaunted eyes at the tangled problems, the hard tasks, and the responsibilities before it, the Republican party turns toward the future the cheerful, unflinching face of the West—of the wild and wooly West."

Chicago Dared Take Risks.

Responding to "Chicago," the Rev. Frederick E. Hopkins compared this city to Bassanio, in that it had the key to opportunity and future in its hand and was willing to take risks. "That is why we are such a happy city," he said; "we always get what we go after." He said further:

"Go back of panics, and back of fires, and back until on the edge of a marsh you see a wooden village here beside Lake Michigan. As compared with any other two cities in the land, does it not look like a casket of lead beside caskets of silver and gold? Yet here a man, with the red blood of the best of the unconquerable Anglo-Saxon mounting to his broad, daring brain, put in his key, deep as a spade goes when the foundation of a twenty-story enterprise is in view, and he said 'I will,' and here we are.

"It is not the man who inherits his fortune but the man who makes it who can tell you best how to build a city. It means that Chicago is another word for opportunity. Opportunity does not climb seven flights of stairs nor dive into cellars to find men and women who are sulky and full of vengeance. It does not thrust itself upon anybody.

"Do not stand there talking about the classes against the masses and the masses against the classes. Look at the factory chimneys as so many spires pointing to a better country. Look at the smoke and sparks coming from these chimneys as the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night leading to some fairer Canaan. Of course the thrifty man rides in the parlor car and the worthless hobo rides on a truck. That is why he wants to blow up the whole corporation, when he ought to thank God there is a southbound in the next town to which he is beating his way, and somebody to take care of him when he arrives.

Idleness Begets a Hiss.

"If you have a thousand boilers in Chicago and every one carried 100 pounds of steam, but there was nothing for the boilers to do, all that you would get from one end of the day to the other would be a hiss. A thousand men standing on our street corners with all the energy in them misapplied, or not applied at all, will do nothing but hiss at every schoolhouse and church and bank and corporation, and at every man and woman amongst us trying to make the city better than it is.

"Look at our homes, so full of comfort, at our health and quiet, and it is hard to be reconciled, difficult to say, 'Peace, peace,' when in our city there is anybody who will rejoice in the fruition of a long, low, cunningly devised secret and devilish plot to insult our flag and to humble the purest and the most generous and the most righteous government upon the face of the globe."

When Mr. Washington was asked after the banquet if he cared to say anything concerning the new policy adopted by President Roosevelt in the South he declined to be interviewed.

BANQUET AT LAKESIDE CLUB.

Speakers Refer to the Growth of Chicago and the Opportunities Which Await Young Men.

The Lakeside club celebrated Chicago day with a banquet last night at the clubhouse, 4200 Grand boulevard. The large hall was filled with guests. President Samuel Despres, introducing Joseph Weissenbach as toastmaster, reviewed the history of the club and its relation to Chicago's progress.

Mayor Harrison detailed the growth of the city from the time it was but a frontier post until the present day, when it is the second city of the country. This growth he thought was largely due to the characteristic thrift of the Western business-man, and the uniformity with which the citizens worked in harmony in bringing about a desired result. From the ruins of a great fire was reared one of the greatest cities of the world, he said, the growth of which has astonished all nations.

Roy O. West, President of the Board of Review, outlined the present system of taxation and spoke of the plan to eliminate certain taxing bodies.

"Our Martyred President" was the subject assigned to L. Y. Sherman, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who spoke of William McKinley as President, husband, and "just a plain American."

Judge Brentano closed the speaking with an address on "Opportunity." He reviewed the lives of many men who started with nothing and became great financiers or merchants, and declared that the advantages open to young men were as great as ever before in the history of the nation.

AGED MAN LOSES POSITION AND POISON MAY END LIFE.

E. S. Overlock the Victim of Carbolic Acid After Grieving for the Place He Held for Twenty Years

When A. M. Eagen, 4856 Langley avenue, noticed a well dressed man of elderly appearance sitting on a bench in a secluded spot in Washington Park shortly after 9 o'clock last evening he believed him to be asleep. Stepping up to the man he shook him gently, and discovered that he was unconscious. The Fiftieth street police removed the man to the Chicago Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from carbolic acid poisoning. The physicians could not revive him and said he could not recover.

It was learned that the man is E. S. Overlook, 310 Forty-ninth street. He is 63 years old and well known in Kenwood. It is believed that he attempted to end his life while despondent over the loss of a position some time ago which he had held for twenty years with the Chicago Title and Trust company. Since that time, it is said, he has suffered from insomnia.

E. F. Overlock, son of the supposed attempted suicide, says he had often told his father that he need not work any more, and that he would be well taken care of. This, however, did not seem to soothe the old man, who mourned for the loss of the position he held so long, although he had received other offers of employment.

SHOOTS AT BIRD, HITS 'L' TRAIN.

Unidentified Man Terrifies Passengers in Northwestern Cars at Sedgwick Street Station.

Passengers on a north-bound Northwestern Elevated train were alarmed shortly after 6 o'clock, while the train was at the Sedgwick street station. The guards were about to close the gates when a man on the street below discharged a revolver twice. One of the bullets struck the iron supports, but the other was buried in the second coach. A number of the passengers, with the employés, hurried to the street, but the man was then nowhere to be seen. From information obtained by the police, it is thought the man was shooting at some birds in a tree near the elevated road.

HUNTINGTON MANSION, WHICH WIDOW WILL GIVE TO CHARITY.

Mrs. C. P. Huntington has announced her wish to present the $250,000 Huntington residence on Nob Hill, San Francisco, to a hospital or other public institution. The building, which was erected in 1870 by David Cotton, was purchased by the late railroad magnate in 1892. It was used by him but two months in the year. It is said to be the finest example in America of Italian villa architecture, and is one of the most costly private residences in San Francisco.

STREETER MARSHALS STRIKE BECAUSE OF WAGES UNPAID.

Captain Says He Has the Money in Safe, but Keeps It Because Men "Are Too Fresh"—His Wife Arrested.

Captain George W. Streeter again had trouble last evening in the District of Lake Michigan. The men he had sworn in as Deputy Marshals several weeks ago were the disturbers. They number about twenty, and under the leadership of Martin Flynn, Chief Marshal, went on strike shortly before 6 o'clock.

The Marshals first made a demand upon Captain Streeter for back pay. Streeter told them the money would be paid in a week or two.

"We want our money now, and if you don't get it there will be a strike here," said one of the leaders.

Then the Captain became angry, and, shutting the door of the big van which he and his wife occupy, he shouted defiance.

The strikers threatened to eject the Captain, but Flynn prevailed upon them not to do this. Last evening there were only seven persons left on the property, three of them being policemen who were on watch to see that no fighting was done.

"The reason I did not pay the men tonight," said the Captain, "was because they got too fresh. I have enough money in the safe in the wagon to pay all the men."

Mrs. Streeter was arrested last night on the charge of kicking in the windows of Gus Lindeman's saloon in the basement of 176 Clark street. She was taken to the Central Detail. Mrs. Streeter went to the saloon shortly after 9 o'clock and asked for some liquor, but Lindeman refused to sell her any. Then she attacked the windows.

BEVERIDGE TELLS ALL ABOUT CHINA

Indiana Senator Has Long Conference with President on Oriental Affairs.

OPEN DOOR DISCUSSED.

Senator Cullom Says He Is Willing to Head Foreign Affairs Committee.

NEWS OF NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Washington, D. C., Oct. 9.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana arrived here late this afternoon and dined at the White House, having come on by special invitation from the President. Senator Beveridge has just returned from an extended trip in the Orient, and the better part of his talk with the President during the evening was on the Chinese situation. President Roosevelt was greatly interested in the information which Senator Beveridge furnished him regarding the military and political situation in China, especially in their relation to the commercial policy of the United States. Senator Beveridge gave to the President a luminous account of his trip through Japan under official guidance and his subsequent journey into Manchuria and along the line of the great Siberian railroad. Senator Beveridge has come back with some original ideas on the subject and the general Oriental policy of the United States was gone into at considerable length.

Beveridge Has Talk on Orient with President.

President Roosevelt, so far as can be learned, is in favor of a vigorous Chinese policy, following up the open door theory by something more definite which will tend to prevent the immediate dismemberment of China. Senator Beveridge's information, therefore, being entirely at first hand, was received by the President with that quick attention so characteristic of him, and the conference tonight is certain to have a direct bearing upon that section of the President's message to be devoted to the Chinese question.

Senator Beveridge assured him that the interests of the United States in China were as great as those of other nations, and should not be neglected or allowed to disappear because of any lack of self-assertion on the part of this country. Senator Beveridge presented his exclusive information to President Roosevelt just as he gave to President McKinley the results of his extensive explorations of the Philippine Islands two years ago, and will speak later in the Senate on the same subject.

President Roosevelt's guests at dinner tonight included Senator Beveridge, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Major General MacArthur, George F. Becker, and W. M. Laffan. These dinners of the President, it should be understood, are absolutely informal. He invites a friend or two at a time exactly as he would do at Oyster Bay, and no social functions have been or will be held during the period of mourning.

Senator Cullom made the positive statement tonight to a representative of THE TRIBUNE that he would accept the place of chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Hitherto Senator Cullom has not announced his intentions in the matter, although they have been pretty well understood. When he was asked the question point blank, the senior Senator from Illinois said:

Cullom Willing to Head Foreign Affairs Committee.

"I have seen the statement made in THE TRIBUNE and elsewhere, evidently by authority, that Senator Frye of Maine, who now leads the list of Republicans on the Committee on Foreign Relations, had decided not to become chairman of that committee, but would work with him in his place as the head of the great Committee on Commerce. If Senator Frye does not change his mind or if he has not been incorrectly reported, I shall expect to become chairman of the Foreign committee in accordance with the well-established rule of the Senate.

"This will necessitate my resignation from the post I have occupied as chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce. I dislike exceedingly to give up my connection with the interstate commerce law, but there has been a sort of deadlock for years which seems to prevent a thorough amendment of that law. There has been a constant fight and I have become somewhat tired of it. As I have been on the Foreign committee for so long I have become more or less familiar with the subjects it has to deal with.

"Senator Frye would make an ideal chairman of a committee, but as he prefers to remain at the head of the Commerce committee, with which he has been so closely identified for so many years, I feel it an honor to step into his place, under the general rule which promotes members of a committee according to their length of service."

This determination of Senator Cullom is nearly final so far as the Senate is concerned. The presiding officer of the Senate does not appoint the committees. They are selected by the majority members, and the rule of promotion by the length of office is never varied except in cases where the Senator who would become chairman is absolutely incapacitated. Senator Cullom having chosen to become chairman of the Foreign committee Senator Lodge, who is next in order, will remain as chairman of the Philippine committee. The other members of the Foreign committee are Clark of Wyoming and Foraker of Ohio, with two vacancies.

Important Work Ahead for the Senior Senator.

This decision of Senator Cullom, curiously enough, gives Illinois the chairmanship of the Foreign committee in both Houses of Congress. Only a few years ago Maine held the chairman of the Naval committee in both the House and the Senate, and in each case the men had earned the post by length of service.

Senator Cullom's new post will be one of great responsibility, as his committee will take hold at once of the Nicaragua Canal treaty and all the complex diplomatic relations of the United States are settled more or less in that same committee-room, while the chairman enjoys a standing at the White House which in many respects is equal to that of the Secretary of State.

Rear Admiral Schley was put on the retired list of the navy today by reason of having reached the age of 62 years. He was appointed an active midshipman forty-five years ago, and graduated from the Naval Academy four years later. He loses none of his rights before the court of inquiry because he is no longer on the active list of the navy, and, in fact, except that he cannot perform active service, except in cases of emergency, is as much under the control of the President as Commander-in-Chief as ever he was. He goes on the retired list in advance of Admiral Sampson, and maintains his position as the superior officer of the one-time Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic squadron.

Schley Is Now on Retired List of Navy.

It is a significant fact which will be taken hold of by the partisans of Admiral Schley that he goes on the retired list sound in mind and body, and fully able to fight his ship should occasion offer. On the other hand, Admiral Sampson, his bitter enemy, who remains on the active list, is here in Washington broken in mind and body, so feeble as to be an object of profound pity to every one.

Admiral Schley's partisans could force the retirement of Admiral Sampson for pronounced physical disability if they had any disposition to do so, but in spite of the personal enmity which has been engendered by this unfortunate dispute the friends of Admiral Schley are profoundly sorrowful at the terrible mental collapse of Admiral Sampson, who has always had the reputation of being the most intellectual officer of high rank in the navy.

Congressmen Warner of Illinois and Hull of Iowa were among those who called upon the President today, and enjoyed the benefit of brief conferences with Colonel Roosevelt. Mr. Hull made a business trip in the Philippines, and he was able to give to the President a summary of the situation in the islands.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, appraiser at New York, who arrived in Washington last night and dined with the President, visited the Treasury department this afternoon and had a talk with Acting Secretary Spaulding. He told General Spaulding that he had heard that Secretary Gage and he were opposed to his retention in the customs service at New York, and he expressed a desire to know the department's precise grounds of opposition to him. He added that his information as to Secretary Gage's and Assistant Secretary Spaulding's opposition had come to him directly from President Roosevelt himself.

Appraiser Wakeman Looking After His Own Case.

General Spaulding listened to what Mr. Wakeman had said, but told him that he must decline to discuss the matter, as he preferred to leave that to Secretary Gage. The Secretary is now in the West, and is not expected to return to Washington until the latter part of next week.

Secretary Gage has taken a decided attitude against the appraiser on the ground that his administration has been constantly attended by dissatisfaction on the part of large importers and by numerous complaints against the alleged lack of good judgment and tact in conducting the work of the office. For the first three years of his administration the chief officials of the Treasury department defended Mr. Wakeman's course, and importers and others who came to Washington to complain against him obtained little satisfaction. Recently, however, the frequency and multiplicity of the complaints, which have continued persistently, have changed this attitude on the part of the Treasury officials, and the charges of dishonesty brought against certain silk importers have reacted against the appraiser in the opinion of Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Spaulding.

President Roosevelt has talked plainly to Mr. Wakeman during his present visit, but he has given no indication of what the result will be. He has not decided what course to take, either in the case of Appraiser Wakeman or Collector Bidwell. The general impression that the representations made against Mr. Bidwell by certain officials whom he dismissed for alleged dishonesty are the only charges made against him is erroneous. On the other hand, friends of Appraiser Wakeman, among whom are several of the largest importers of high character, are working to have him retained.

A report was circulated today that Senator Platt had become reconciled to Mr. Wakeman's retention in office, partly because Secretary Gage had recommended a candidate of his own liking to succeed the appraiser, but this is without foundation. It has also been said that Governor Odell and Colonel John, chairman of the New York Republican committee, are opposed to Collector Bidwell's reappointment. The Governor, however, has not come out decidedly against him, and Colonel Dunn a few days ago virtually recommended to the President that Mr. Bidwell's name be sent to the Senate. The impression now, based on good authority, is if Collector Bidwell is appointed Appraiser Wakeman will be retained, and that if one is superseded the other will be superseded also. It is improbable that early action will be taken in either case.

McKinley Postal Cards Soon to Be Issued.

McKinley postal cards will soon be issued by the Postoffice department, Assistant Postmaster General Madden having decided that cards bearing the profile of the late President shall be printed under the new contract shortly after Dec. 1. Around the design will be the name "McKinley," the date of his birth and of his death, as well as the words "Series 1901." The words "U. S. Postal Card" will appear more toward the center of the card, so as to make sufficient room above these words for the postmark, which heretofore was almost illegible on account of being impressed across the words "U. S. Postal Card." This space will, on the new cards, be above the words "U. S. Postal Card," and the words "The space above is reserved for postmark" will appear. Below will be the sentence "The space below is for the address only."

President Roosevelt was waited upon today by a delegation representing the millers of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, and a number of other States, who complained to him about the discriminations made by the railroads against milled goods, particularly wheat, in favor of raw material, which enables foreign manufacturers to compete successfully in their own markets with American exporters. The delegation was presented by Representative Dick of Ohio. The purpose of their visit was to induce the President to bring the matter of this discrimination to the notice of Congress in his message. The President took great interest in the matter, and endeavored to secure all the information possible. It is quite likely that he will grant the request of the millers.

Millers Send Delegation to White House.

TWO JUMP AND SAVE THEIR LIVES AT GRADE CROSSING.

Henry Torcher and R. Thornton Have Narrow Escape from Death at Sixty-third Street.

Two men in a light carriage had a narrow escape from death last evening when their vehicle was struck by a south-bound Panhandle engine at the Sixty-third street crossing. The wagon was demolished and one of the horses was injured, while the other broke its harness and ran down the street. The men, Henry Torcher and R. Thornton of 6328 Hamilton avenue, jumped and escaped with a few bruises.

The accident occurred at the same crossing where a wagon containing Martin Aardema and family of 6434 Wood street was struck by a Chicago Terminal engine about a month ago.

The crossing is well lighted and guarded by a flagman, but a curve to the north is so hidden by the depot that a train cannot be seen until the middle of the track has been reached. Because of this, it is said, the two men were unable to see the approaching train.

TWO BOYS MISSING FROM HOME.

Harry Wolf and Thomas Burke of Ellis Avenue Disappear, Having a "Bunch of Money."

Two 13-year-old boys, Harry Wolf, son of W. L. Wolf, 4106 Ellis avenue, and Thomas Burke, son of Mrs. Katherine Burke, 3020 Ellis avenue, have been missing from their homes since Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock. A small boy who saw them last declared they had quite a "bunch of money" with them.

Will C. White, assistant manager of the Dendison Manufacturing company, 198 Franklin street, has been missing since Saturday morning. His residence is in the Dubuque Apartment Building, 66 Rush street. White is 30 years old. He has a wife and one child.

LIBERALS SWAY THE CONFERENCE

Younger Element Carries Its Point in First Day of Rock River Meetings.

MOTION IS VOTED ASIDE

Defeat for Effort to Create What Is Called a "Body of Heresy Hunters."

BISHOP M'CABE IS ON HAND.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM FOR TODAY.

8:30 a. m.—Devotional service, led by the Rev. E. C. Arnold.
2:30 p. m.—Missionary sermon by the Rev. E. E. McKay. The Rev. F. H. Sheets, chairman.
7:30 p. m.—Anniversary church extension. Chairman, the Rev. W. E. Tilroe. Address by the Rev. M. W. Chase.

The liberal element of the Rock River Conference won what it considered the first victory of the week-long sessions of Methodist ministers, which opened in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Evanston yesterday morning.

By "sidetracking" a motion, providing for the appointment of a special committee to examine applicants for admission into the conference, a move of the so-called "strait-laced" contingent was defeated and the "liberalists" carried their contention that to make special inquisition into the individual theology of every applicant was unnecessary, if, indeed, it could not be considered an affront to the conference.

The motion, which was introduced by the Rev. A. L. Schule of Normal Park, started a lively debate before the conference two hours old. The 500 ministers present at once divided into two factions and argued back and forth for half an hour. The plan suggested by the Rev. Mr. Schule, and which he attempted to carry through in his motion, provided for the naming of a special examining committee, whose duty it should be to make sure that every theologian applying for admission to the conference was "sound" on every provision of Methodist church doctrine.

Younger Members Protest.

Younger members of the conference at once attacked the motion, and denounced it in strong terms. They contended that it should not be the aim of the conference to create a body of heresy hunters, and insisted that the appointment of such a committee was unnecessary and impolitic.

After the motion had been argued vigorously it was suggested that it be referred to the regular Examining committee, and this action was taken, the "liberal" element gaining a majority.

Outside of the meeting it was stated that the motion was aimed at certain theological students who might apply for admission to the conference, and who are charged with being "tainted with Unitarianism" in that they are inclined to question the divinity of Jesus Christ.

Surprise by Bishop McCabe.

Bishop C. C. McCabe surprised the conference by appearing at the first session yesterday morning. He arrived a day earlier than was expected, and at once assumed the presiding chair. An organization was effected, the officers being Bishop C. C. McCabe, President; the Rev. J. W. Richards, Secretary; the Rev. J. A. Matlack, Assistant Secretary; the Rev. J. K. Gale, Statistical Secretary, and the Rev. Perjey W. Powers, Treasurer. All of the old officers were reelected excepting the Rev. A. J. Horn, who is succeeded by the Rev. Perjey W. Powers as Treasurer.

The preliminary work of the conference was rushed through, and four districts reported in full at the opening session, these being Chicago, West Chicago, Dixon, and Freeport. In these proceedings an installation was ordered of the conduct of the Rev. A. B. Smart, pastor of the churches in Cortland and Mayfield. The Rev. Mr. Smart, it is said, has made himself unpopular with his congregations, and his removal is demanded. He was instrumental at the last session of Congress in presenting resolutions censuring the national administration on the canteen question, and also, it is said, attracted unfavorable notice toward himself by his attitude in the last Presidential campaign.

A report also was asked for on R. H. Decostello, editor of the Bohemian publications of the church, against whom financial complaint has been made.

Forecast of Appointments.

The cabinet, consisting of Bishop McCabe and the Presiding Elders, began its sessions in the afternoon at the residence of Mrs. R. R. McCabe on Orrington avenue. The appointments now are being considered. The three Presiding Elders who will retire are the Rev. F. A. Hardin, Rockford District; the Rev. Grover C. Clarke, Dixon District; and the Rev. G. R. Van Horne, Freeport District. The Rev. William Craven, pastor of the Park Avenue Church, is a strong candidate for the eldership of the Rockford District, and the Rev. M. W. Satterfield of the Fulton Street Church is said to be slated for the Freeport District.

In the Dixon District the appointment lies between the Rev. G. K. Flack of Wheaton and the Rev. A. T. Horn of De Kalb. The Rev. Clarence Abel of the Rogers Park church, it is said, will go to Trinity Church, and the Rev. William McLennan, the present pastor, may be sent to the Park Avenue Church.

The Rev. W. O. Shepard of Emanuel Church, Evanston, will move out of the boundaries of the conference and there is considerable "wire pulling" for his place. The Rev. W. W. Diehl of St. John's Church, Chicago, will go to either Harvard or La Grange, and the Rev. J. M. Phelps of Mount Carroll is slated for the pastorate of Fowler Church, Chicago. Dr. Leonard of Waukegan will be transferred to the Fargo (N. D.) District, and the Rev. W. H. Smith of Wheaton Church, Evanston, will go to Montana.

In the evening the anniversary of the Superannuates' Relief association was observed, Bishop McCabe delivering a brief address. Judge O. H. Horton presided and made a strong plea for the endowment fund of the association.

Oak Park Church Free of Debt.

At the annual meeting of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Oak Park it was stated that all debts and expenses of the church had been paid and all property belonging to the church, consisting of the church edifice, its parsonage and the Onward Mission property, was free of incumbrance and insured.

DRUG CLUB IN ITS NEW ROOMS.

Members of the Organization and Their Friends Inspect Bismarck Hotel Quarters.

The new rooms of the Chicago Drug Trade club, on the parlor floor of the Bismarck Hotel, were opened to members of the organization and their friends yesterday. Later in the month there will be a formal opening and a reception. The club is only a year old, but already is strong in membership. The President of the club is H. A. Antrim, the secretary Charles E. Matthews, and the treasurer Frank S. Hereth.

Hawaiians Honor Chicago Man.

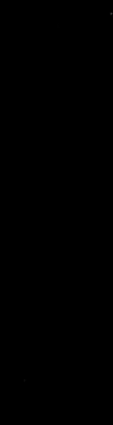
Dr. G. Frank Lydston of this city has been elected a member of the Kauai Kodak klub of Koloa, Kauai, Hawaiian Islands. Among the members of the club are General Lew Wallace, Frank R. Stockton, James Whitcomb Riley, and John Uri Lloyd.

SELL OUT THEIR WHEAT.

TUESDAY'S BUYERS LIQUIDATE ON A DECLINING MARKET.

Indifference of Foreign Markets Too Severe a Blight for the Pledging Bull Movement and the Opening Half Cent Loss Is Doubled at the Close—Corn and Oats Weaker and the Decline in Hog Products Continues.

There was a complete reversal of form, procedure, and tendency in the wheat market yesterday from that of the day before, and in the end the gain of 1c made on Tuesday was entirely wiped off the price map. It was evident those traders had reasoned correctly who declared the bulge was almost entirely due to the running in of shorts, that the uneasiness on the part of the shorts was not justified by any new development in the situation, and that the speculative short interest had been sufficiently reduced on the rally to make the maintaining of the price on the higher basis a difficult matter. This difficulty was increased until it became insurmountable to the new crop of bulls by the chilling response made by Liverpool to the local advance. Futures in that market were up a bare ¾d early, about half the gain here, and started down at once under the weight of free offerings of supplies from other countries than America. The closing at the English market showed a net loss of ½-¾d, influenced reciprocally by the weak stand made by holders in this market, opening prices here showing a loss of about ½c. December opened from 69¾c to 69¾c, hesitated around 69½c for a time, and then sold off to 69¼c, closing at 69¼-⅜c. October closed at 67¾c, and May, which sold from 73⅝c to 72¾c, closed at 72⅝c.



Dec. Market Range.

Recent Buyers Unload.

From the start it was evident the buyers of the day before were trying to get out of their bargains. Most of the wheat bought at 70c and over was dropped on the market down, the principal support coming from those who had stuck to the bear side, selling short on the advance. There was some covering for the Northwest, although the steady pressure of hedging sales for that quarter was not discontinued. There was some seaboard buying and claims of foreign selling, but the trade was largely local, little new outside buying being attracted by the bulge.

The Northwest receipts resumed their importance as a bearish factor, 906 cars, compared with 877 a year ago. The total at primary points, however, was little in excess of the figures for a year ago, 1,170,127 bu, compared with 1,113,250 bu. Clearances were large enough to moderate the market's declining tendency for a time, at 959,313 bu, but the desire to unload long wheat overcame this temporary effect. The cash demand was as disappointing as the attitude of foreign markets, sales here only 80,000 bu, all grades, but the seaboard reported 328,000 bu sold for export. The only factor of bullish significance in the foreign news was a London cable claiming great depreciation of the quality of the Roumanian crop by rain.

Corn Weak and Heavy.

Corn, which went down the day before when wheat was going up, displayed no such independence yesterday, but continued going down, closing with another ½c marked off the price. Sympathy with wheat, but still more with the weak hog and provision market, were factors in the decline. With hogs off $1.00 from the high mark it was argued corn had lost a good deal of its feeding value and farmers were more likely to hurry supplies to market. The expectation of an advance in condition, to be shown by the government report today, was another bear influence. On the other hand, the liquidation of cash sales were the largest in some days, and the demand of the most general and varied character, 650,000 bu all told being worked here. Seaboard sales were put at 160,000 bu.

December sold between 50¾-⅞c at the opening and 50¼c, closing at 50⅝c. May sold from 47⅝c to 47⅝c, closing at 47⅝c. The market was heavy in spite of considerable demand for December against cash business. There was considerable scattered liquidation with the bull leaders giving no support. Pit shorts were the best buyers. Country accountances were still light and the receipts small, 166 cars here, with 160 estimated for today. Primary points had 453,843 bu, to 361,615 bu a year ago, and clearances were 116,534 bu. Liverpool was ½d lower and reported the demand falling off, with Black Sea ports offering freely.

Unimportant Oats Trade.

The story of the day in oats is a short horse soon carried. After a range barely exceeding 4c closing prices showed a net loss of ¼-⅜c, as compared with the previous day. Sympathy with wheat and corn had something to do with it, but demand of a character calculated to move the market was largely lacking. It was limited, in a general way, to a profit taking on the part of shorts, but even of these there was no big showing. McReynolds and Harris led the selling throughout the session. Cash demand was fair, sales of 250,000 bu being reported. Receipts were posted at 269,300 bu, against shipments of 208,200 bu. Of the 112 cars inspected 23 were contract. The seaboard cleared 94,900 bu.

The provision market was altogether unsatisfactory to holders, all October product showing pronounced weakness and sharp breaks, as compared with declines in other deliveries. October pork lost 35c, while January and May closed but 17½c lower. The same delivery in lard reached 17½c, while the two deferred futures lost but 2½@5c. At the close October ribs was 15c lower, with January and May but 5@7½c off. The market was primarily and principally affected by lower hogs and the liquidation brought about by poor conditions at the yards. In most instances early losses were partly recovered. Shipments of cured meats were 2,421,000 lbs, against 1,962,000 a year ago, and of lard, 1,672,000 lbs, compared with 1,119,000 lbs last year. Western packing points had 68,700 hogs, against 73,200 the previous week and 85,100 last year.

Cash was unsettled but quiet, December selling from 55½ to 54¾c, and back to 55c. Receipts were nine cars.

Steady conditions ruled in barley, most samples bringing a shade better prices than the day before; at least they were easier to sell. Sales to arrive on p. t. were on a freer scale. Heavy weather is expected to retard the movement, yesterday's receipts being but 44 cars. Medium to fair was quotably 51@54c; good, 55@56c; and choice, 57@59c.

Timothy futures were dull and unchanged, October and March at $5.60. October clover sold at $6.70.

Flaxseed was moderately active and slightly higher. Nov. 1 Northwestern quotably $1.51, with Southwestern $1.48. October sold $1.51, $1.50, and $1.48, closing at the lower figure. Sales of November were at $1.40. December closed $1.36¼. Nine cars were received and two shipped.

Figures for the Day.

Grain and provision futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Opt'g.	High.	Low.	Closed yes'day.	Closed Oct. 10.
Oct	69¾	70¾	69¼	70¾	69¼
May	73⅝	73⅝	72¾	73⅝	72⅝

CORN.

Oct	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¾	50¼
Dec	50¾	50¾	50¼	50¾	50¼
May	52⅝	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛

OATS.

Oct	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¼
Dec	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¾	34¼
May	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¾	36¼

PORK.

Oct	18.70	18.70	18.00	18.00	18.00
Jan	15.12½	15.12½	14.90	14.90	14.90
May	15.12½	15.12½	14.90	14.90	14.90

LARD.

Oct	9.97½	9.97½	9.82½	9.82½	9.82½
Jan	8.77½	8.77½	8.60	8.60	8.60
May	8.77½	8.77½	8.60	8.60	8.60

SHORT RIBS.

Oct	8.37½	8.37½	8.20	8.20	8.20
Jan	7.50	7.50	7.32½	7.32½	7.32½
May	7.50	7.50	7.32½	7.32½	7.32½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Low grades	Total.
Winter wheat						
Spring wheat	1	1	1			3
Corn						
Oats						
Rye						
Barley	4	27	13	44		
Totals	69	328	60	472		

Inspected out: 14,800 bu winter wheat, 24,100 bu spring wheat, 7,100 bu corn, 5,000 bu oats. From unlicensed houses: 6 cars and 96,500 bu winter wheat, 6 cars and 58,800 bu spring wheat, 85 cars and 133,700 bu corn, 1 car oats.

Movement of Produce.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and provisions for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts— 1903.	1902.	Shipments— 1903.	1902.
Articles.				
Flour, brls	50,741	37,915	25,499	10,226
Wheat, bu	254,700	326,250	32,055	111,742
Corn, bu	284,227	875,900	135,527	661,008
Oats, bu	256,343	495,719	208,174	313,333
Rye, bu	10,000	12,450	5,000	1,250
Barley, bu	99,400	144,776	1,961	29,443
T. seed, lbs	265,733	318,500	133,734	151,200
C. seed, lbs	15,000	79,118	4,500	
Q. seed, lbs	18,100	2,240	4,200	10,128
F. seed, lbs	13,900	20,020	1,800	56,000
C. meals, lbs	1,118,734	896,284	2,421,670	1,962,118
Can. meals, c's			1,619	3,104
D. beef, lbs	955,788	464,630	2,007,399	4,071,824
Beef, cs	1	19	1	19
Beef, brls	12		51	12
Pork, brls	1	45	577	1,000
Lard, lbs	398,900	36,220	1,672,920	1,119,474

The receipts and shipments of wheat and corn at the points given were as follows:

Western	Receipts, bu— Wheat.	Corn.	Shipments, bu— Wheat.	Corn.
points.				
Chicago	254,700	204,225	32,055	135,327
Milwaukee	20,000	74,500	54,595	1,500
Minneapolis	562,500	9,520	34,710	7,500
Duluth	200,073		63,954	
St. Louis	27,000	28,000	13,000	32,000
Toledo	17,097	18,398	5,000	17,500
Detroit	11,000	9,000	348	1,262
Kansas City	60,300	60,800	22,400	82,000
Peoria	3,200	54,000	4,300	26,000
Totals	1,170,127	453,843	230,657	256,608
Seaboard—				
New York	125,800	245,100	74,348	57,468
Boston	146,033	23,695	70,471	
Philadelphia	25,261	81,783	4,000	46,173
Baltimore	2,000	7,523		261,817
New Orleans	191,000	13,000	94,000	1,200
Galveston	22,650		186,000	
Totals	512,744	371,061	428,819	366,658
Grand totals	1,682,871	824,904	659,476	623,266
Same d's 1902	1,496,923	1,456,583	676,243	1,675,744

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Slow and easy; winter patents, $3.60; straights, $3.30@3.40; special brands, hard spring patents, $4.00; soft, bakers', export, bags, $2.20@2.40; rye, $2.80@2.90.

WINTER WHEAT—Quiet and easy. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 red, 40,000 bu on p. t.; No. 2 hard, 68½c; 40,000 bu on p. t.; No. 3 hard, 68¼c. Free on board: No. 4 hard, 68c; No. 3 hard, 68¼c. Billed through: No. 3 hard, 67½c; mixed wheat, in store, No. 3, 67¾c.

SPRING WHEAT—Easy at a decline of ½@1c. Sales in store and to go: No. 3, 67¼c; No. 4, 66½c. In store: No. 3, 67¾c. Free on board: No. 4, 63@63½c; No. 3, 67¾c. Billed through: No. 4, 63½c; No. 3, 68¼@66¾c; No. 2 Northern, 69c.

CORN—Weaker and ½c lower. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 70,000 bu on p. t.; No. 2 yellow, 56¾c; No. 3, 55½c; 455,000 bu for shipment on p. t. No. 3 white, 35,000 bu on p. t.; No. 3 yellow, 56¼c; 90,000 bu for shipment on p. t. On track and free on board: No. 4, 55¼c; No. 3, 55½@56¾c; No. 3 yellow, 56¾@57c; No. 2 yellow, 56¾@56¾c; No. 3 white, 56c. Billed through: No. 3, 54¼@55¾c; No. 3 yellow, 55@56c; No. 2, 55¾c; No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 3 white, 56c.

OATS—Weak and ½c lower. Sales in store and to go: No. 3 white, 37½@37¾c; white clipped, 300,000 bu on p. t. On track and free on board: No. 4 white, 36½@38c; No. 3 white, 37½@38c; No. 2, 35¾c; No. 2 white, 37¾@38¾c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 36@37c; No. 3 white, 36@37½c; No. 2, 35¼@35½c; No. 2 white, 37¼@38c.

RYE—Dull. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 55c; No. 3, 54¾c. On track: No. 2, 55c.

PROVISIONS — Weak and lower. Cash lots mess pork, $13.70@13.75; repacked, 10@15c discount; lard, $9.50@9.55; short ribs, $8.25@8.40 according to weight.

LARD OIL—Firm. Prime winter strained, 38c.

COOPERAGE—Steady. Ash and oak pork brls, 85@87½c; lard tierces, $1.05.

WHISKY—Basis finished goods, steady, $1.30.

TALLY—Steady to dull. Receipts, 1,042 tons; shipments, 60 tons. Sales on track: Choice timothy, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 timothy, $12.50@13.00; No. 2 timothy, $11.00. Not graded timothy, $10.00@10.50. Clover mixed, $10.00. Choice prairie, Iowa, $13.50. Kansas, $14.00. State, $10.50. No. 1 prairie, Kansas, $13.00; Nebraska, $13.00; No. 4 prairie, $6.50.

Trade Gossip on Change.

Estimated arrivals for today are 160 cars wheat, 180 cars corn, 140 cars oats, and 26,000 hogs.

An advance of 2@2½c on East-bound freights on grain and grain products, to take effect on Oct. 21, is announced.

Corn traders expect the government report for October, to be issued today, to show some deterioration in the condition of corn over that announced in September of 51.7. The market showed the effect of this sentiment, declining ½c on scattered liquidation, with no aggressive support by the bull leaders.

Vessel room now taken is mainly for corn, on which the rate to Buffalo is 1¼c. The day's charters were for 300,000 bu. Wheat rates are 1½c.

The Daily Trade Bulletin estimates the world's supply of breadstuffs on Oct. 1, 1901, at 165,140,000 bu, compared with 146,030,000 bu a month ago and 194,376,000 bu a year ago. Increase during September, 19,119,000 bu, against 24,945,000 bu in September, 1900. World's supply on July 1, 1901, was 144,817,000. World's shipments, according to Broomhall, were approximately 116,850,000 bu from July 1 to Oct. 1, 1901, and 86,650,000 bu during the same period in 1900. Notwithstanding this enormous increase of 30,000,000 bu in this year's shipments, the world's supply has increased only 23,732,000 bu from July 1 to Oct. 1, 1901, against an increase of 37,743,000 during the same period in 1900.

The October delivery of hog product is showing a weakness decidedly unsatisfactory to the "long" interests, which up to this time has been considerable. The freedom with which it has been liquidated for a week or so, however, would indicate the market is now on a more even keel. Yesterday there was a break of 35c in pork, 17½c in lard and 15c in ribs, making pork 85c, lard 40c, and ribs 45c lower than a week ago. Three causes are contributing to the present conditions. These are the absence of a short interest, the fact that October stuff is not deliverable on January contracts, and the steadily declining market in live hogs. The latter is doubtless the more cogent of the three. Last week's average on hogs was $5.50, against $4.85 the previous week, $5.25 the same week last year, and $4.50 two years ago. The average for the first two days of the present week was $6.42, against $6.72 the previous week and $6.94½ two weeks ago. Country conditions are undergoing such a change that few of the packing interests now anticipate the high priced hogs they looked forward to a month or so ago, notwithstanding the comparatively high priced feed used to make the hogs. The supply of the latter appears to be sufficiently understestimated, and they are being hurried to market from all sections. The scarcity may come later, but for the present only one course can be figured out for both hogs and hog product.

SHOWS A TENDENCY TO DRAG.

Little Life in the Produce List, with Prices About as Previously Quoted.

Only an ordinary volume of business was transacted in produce lines yesterday, demand being generally slack. Prices, however, showed little or no change, while the vegetable list was draggy fruits moved fairly well. Strawberries from California are expected in a few days. The last received were of excellent quality. The orange season in Florida begins in ten days. It is figured by the Secretary of the State Agricultural society that 1,100,000 boxes will cover the crop. The rehabilitation of the orange industry in Florida since the fatal freeze of 1895 has shown more progress in the last year than in the five years previous.

Quotations for round lots were as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, loss off, cases		Cheese, fancy	
returned	17@	twins	10¼@11c
Eggs, at mark, cases		Butter, creamery,	
returned	16@16c	extra	21½c
Eggs, at mark, cases		Firsts	19@20c
Seconds, case	12.40@13.00	Seconds	14@14½c
Checks	10@11c	Dairies	16@16c
Cheese, twins	9¾@10c	Ladles	15@15½c

POULTRY.

Iced chickens,		Live turkeys, lb	9@9c
spring	8@8½c	Chickens	9@10c
Do. dry picked	8c	Ducks	7@8c
Do. roosters	5½c	Geese, doz	$4.50@6.00
Do. turkeys	9@9c		

FISH.

Black bass, lb	12@12½c	Pickerel	4@5c
Carp	4@5c	Pike	6@7c
Perch	4@5c		

GAME.

Ducks, mallard,		Sandsnipe, doz	25@30c
doz	$2.50@3.00	Plover, golden,	
Do. black wing	1.00@1.50	doz	75@90c
Jacksnipe, doz	1.75@2.00	Do. grass	$1.50@1.75

VEALS.

Sides, lbs	8c	100@110 lbs	7¼@8c
Saddles, lbs	10@11c	120@150 lbs	6¾@7c
Carcass, 50@65 lbs	6½@7c	150@200 lbs	6¼@6½c

FRUITS.

Apples, good to	Grapes, Malaga,

choice	$2.50@3.00	Cal. 1 bskts.	90@$1.25
Apples, fancy	$2.50@3.00	Cal. ½ bbls.	75@$1.00
Crabapples, bu	1.00@1.75	Bartlett pears,	
Lemons, Cal.	$2.50@4.00	bu	75@$1.00
Pineapples, Fla.,		Peaches, Mich.,	
case	$2.50@3.00	bskts	$1.00
Oranges, Valen-		Do. bu	1.00@1.25
cias	$2.50@4.00	Do. 4-5 bskts	1.00@1.25
Bananas, bch	$1.00@1.25	Rocky Ford, Colo.,	
Cranberries, Cape		crates	75@$1.50
Cod, brls	$5.50		

VEGETABLES.

Beans, navy, hand-		Tomatoes, lb	2@3c
picked	$1.90	Turnips, white,	
Medium	$1.82½@1.87½	bush	50@60c
Celery, Mich., 3-4		Lettuce, head, home-	
bunches	25@50c	grown, tube	5c
Cucumbers, hothouse,		Do. leaf, in cases	10@15c
doz	75@$1.00	Spring beans, 1½-	
Cabbage, new, home-		bu sacks	40@50c
grown, crts	$1.00@1.25	Potatoes, white	
Do. per 100	$3.00@3.50	stock	55@60c
Cauliflower, Mich.,		Do. fancy rurals	65c
doz	50c@$1.00	Do. red stock	60@65c
Onions, 70-lb		Sweet potatoes,	
sacks	$1.10@1.15	brls	$1.50@2.50

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last forty-eight hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts— 1903.	1902.	Shipments— 1903.	1902.
Articles.				
Apples, brls	17,943	19,177	2,697	7,108
Beans, bu	832	2,047	1,500	1,523
Corn, bu	249,000	154,744	126,000	54,000
Butter, lbs	449,074	456,741	376,747	438,242
Cheese, lbs	260,997	583,405	194,090	151,190
D. fruits, lbs	477,000	446,000	64,070	66,650
Eggs, pkgs	3,435	4,764	4,212	3,415
Hay, tons	1,042	192	20	50
Hides, lbs	447,116	361,000	778,926	501,758
Hops, lbs		12,390		
Potatoes, bu	29,932	47,638	11,000	11,337
Poultry, lbs	154,345	79,723	28,057	37,286
Poultry, coops	393	200	60	15
Wool, lbs	85,045	108,170	81,200	86,230

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKETS.

Current and Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions at Leading Trade Centers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Flour—Receipts, 29,548 brls; exports, 7,006 pkgs. Weak and lower to sell. Minnesota patents, $3.55@3.80. Wheat—Receipts, 125,200 bu; exports, 74,848 bu. Spot market weak; No. 2 red, 75¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 red, 74¾c elevator; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 75¾c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 79¼c f. o. b. afloat. Options were weak and heavy all day under disappointing cables, active liquidation, poor support and aggressive short selling. Closed weak at ⅝c net loss. May, 78¼@78⅝c, closed 78¼c; October closed 73¼c; December, 75¼@75¾c, closed 75¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 245,100 bu; exports, 57,468 bu. Spot weak; No. 2, 61¼c elevator and 61¾c f. o. b. afloat. Option market was weak and declined easily through heavy unloading, lower cables, and talk of a bearish crop report tomorrow. Closed weak and ⅛@⅜c net lower. May, 61¼@62 1-16c, closed 61¼c; October, 60¾@61c, closed 60¾c; December, 61⅛@61¼c, closed 61⅜c.

Oats—Receipts, 119,800 bu; exports, 8,825 bu. Spot steady; No. 2, 38¾c; No. 3, 38½c; No. 3 white, 41c; No. 2 white, 41¼@42c; track mixed Western, 38½@40c; track white, 40@47c. Options dull and weak.

Lard—Weak; Western steamed, 9.90c; refined, easy; continent, 10.20c; S. A., 11.15c; compound, 8¼@8¾c.

Cotton seed oil—Dull; prime yellow, 42@42½c.

Cheese—Receipts, 3,557 pkgs; firm. Fancy large colored, 9¼c; fancy large white, 9¼c; fancy small colored, 10¼c; fancy small white, 10c.

Eggs—Receipts, 8,100 pkgs. Firm; State and Pennsylvania, 21¼@22c; Western candled, 21@21½c; Western, uncandled, 17@21c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; fair refining, 3 8-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3c. Refined steady; crushed, 5.60c; powdered, 5.20c; granulated, 5.10c.

Cotton Market Holds Firm.

Cotton—The market for cotton futures opened firm at an advance of 5@6 points on active covering and scattering support from abroad, the South, Wall Street and the local bulls. The opening figures were nearly top for the day. After advancing 26@8 points further on general buying, the market simmered down and became listless, prices sinking gradually despite the bullish influences on every hand. Initial advices from Liverpool told of a firm market and a big demand, and mid still large at full prices. Private cables reported Manchester as strong on broadening demand for goods and scarcity of spot supplies. As for port receipts the movement was barely over half of that for the same day a year ago. A sharp drop in temperature in the Northwest, between 20 and 30 degrees, gave rise to fears of a cold snap reaching down into the cotton belt in the near future. By midday the early advance had been supplanted by a net decline of 2@3 points. Business dragged all the afternoon, and in the last half hour the room sold out its long cotton and went short freely, closing at the bottom, a net decline of 8@9 points lower. Clearances for export were again large, but England did not take its share, even though Liverpool stocks were the lowest of recent years, excepting last year, when prices were 2½ above the present basis. Cotton futures closed easy; October, 7.89c; November, 7.83c; December, 7.81c; January, 7.92c; February, 7.92c; March, 7.91c; April, 7.91c; May, 7.90c.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 8¾c; middling gulf, 8¾c. Sales, 2,437 bales.

Western Grain Markets.

ST. LOUIS Mo., Oct. 9.—Close: Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 69¾c; track, 71¼@72¼c; December, 70¾@70¼c; May, 74¼c; No. 2 hard, 68@68¼c. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 56½c; track, 56@56¾c; December, 57@57½c; May, 50c. Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, 37¼c; track, 37½@38c; December, 37c; May, 38¼c; No. 2 white 39c. Lead—Firm; $4.27½@4.30. Spelter—Firm; $4.00. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 53,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 9.—Disappointing cables and large Northwestern receipts took the strength out of wheat and put December back under 67c to start the day. It sold to 66¾@66¾c at noon. The market closed quiet; December, 66¾c; May, 69⅝@69¼c. Cash wheat sold well; No. 1 Northern spot, 68¼c; No. 1, 65¼@66¼c; No. 3, 62@63¼c. Flour—First patents, $3.60@3.70; second patents, $3.45@3.55; first clears, $2.70@2.80; second clears, $2.30@2.40.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 9.—Wheat—December, 66¼c; May, 70@70¼c; cash No. 2 hard, 65¼@65¾c; No. 2 red, 70¼c nominal; No. 3, 64¼@65c. Corn—December, 58@58¼c; May, 58¼c; cash No. 2 mixed, 58¼@59c; No. 2 white, 59¼c; No. 3, 58¾@59c. Receipts—Wheat, 40,800 bu; corn, 40,800 bu; oats, 18,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 22,800 bu; corn, 32,800 bu; oats 7,000 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 9.—Close: Wheat—Cash, No. 1 hard, 69⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64¾c; No. 3 spring, 61¾c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 69⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 66¾c; October, 66¾c; December, 67⅝c; May, 71¼c. Flax—Cash, $1.48; to arrive, $1.42; October, $1.44; November, $1.36; December, $1.30; May, $1.34. Receipts—Wheat, 209,070 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 63,984 bu.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 9.—Spirits turpentine—Firm, 34¼c. Resin—Firm; A, B, C, D, $1.00; E, $1.05; F, $1.10; G, $1.15; H, $1.25; I, $1.35; K, $1.85; M, $2.35; N, $2.90; W G, $3.30; W W, $3.60.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 9.—Wheat—Lower; cash, 72¾c; December, 73¾c; May, 76¼c. Clover seed active, firm; cash prime, October and December, $5.20; March, $5.27½.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 9.—Corn—Easier; No. 3, 56c. Oats—Easier; No. 2 white, 36¼@36¾c, billed through. Whisky—On the basis of $1.30 for finished goods.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 9.—Flour—Dull. Wheat—Lower. Close: No. 1, 69¼c; No. 2 Northern, 68@68½c; December, 69¼c. Puts, 68¼c; calls, 69½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 9.—Turpentine—Nothing doing. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

In the Mining Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Mining stocks:

Adams Con	20	Little Chief	12
Alice	11	Ontario	11@
Breece	140	Ophir	70
Brunswick Con	7	Phoenix	6
Comstock Tunnel	3	Potosi	51
Con. Cal. & Va	160	Savage	8
Deadwood Terra	1	Sierra Nevada	15
Horn Silver	180	Small Hopes	42
Iron Silver	60	Standard	360
Leadville Con	6		

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $173,295,062; gold, $101,188,880; silver, $19,004,843; United States notes, $8,660,023; Treasury notes of 1890, $23,887; national bank notes, $9,124,274; deposits in national banks, $115,363,479.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Oct. 9.—Credit balances, $1.30; certificates, no bid. Shipments, 90,420 brls, average 104,117 brls; runs, 92,755 brls, average 90,218 brls.

Present to the Firemen's Fund.

The managers of the Boston Store have donated $200 to the Firemen's Pension Fund in appreciation of services at Tuesday evening's fire.

INCREASE ATCHISON RATE.

COMMON DIVIDEND ADVANCED TO FOUR PER CENT BASIS.

Semi-Annual Payment of 2 Per Cent Declared—United Fruit Company Makes a Poor Showing, Surplus Falling from $452,436 to $13,280 on Year's Results—Annual Report of Western Union Telegraph Company — Match Stock Sells Down.

Directors of the Atchison road declared yesterday a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, thus putting it on a 4 per cent basis. This is an increase of ½ per cent from the last dividend, which was the first one declared on the stock. There was a disposition on the part of bankers and brokers to criticise the Atchison directors for lack of conservatism in advancing the dividend, but it is payable out of the net earnings for the fiscal year ended on June 30, when the surplus applicable to the common stock was close to $7,000,000. It is said that some difference of opinion existed between the directors before the meeting, but that the final action was unanimous.

The weak feature in the outlook is the reduced traffic which the Atchison is likely to meet on account of the failure of the corn crop. The dividend is payable on Dec. 20.

Financial Topics.

The annual statement of the United Fruit company made a poor showing. Its surplus for the year was $13,280, against $452,436 for the previous year. The dividend has been reduced from a 10 to a 6 per cent basis since the report was completed. Net earnings amounted to $1,308,517, a loss of $291,152 from the preceding year. The subsidiary companies showed a deficit of $52,082, making, with an increase in interest and commissions, a decrease in total incomes of $555,921. The company will issue $3,000,000 5 per cent ten-year gold bonds, dated on Sept. 1, 1901, convertible into stocks at par.

Recent purchases of Norfolk and Western stock are believed by many persons to have been for the Pennsylvania. It is said that the Pennsylvania sold a block of its own shares on the New York Stock Exchange some time ago, and that the same brokers who were used on that occasion have been buyers of Norfolk.

It is asserted in Pittsburg that the Union Steel company, controlled by H. C. Frick and his associates, will build a $200,000 plant at Donora on the Monongahela River to make broom and mattress wire and other specialities, and that the Matthews Woven Wire Fence company, which is controlled by the Union company, will build a woven wire fence plant at a cost of $100,000.

The American Car and Foundry company has secured contracts for both freight and passenger cars for shipment to west Australia, France, Mexico, South America, and China. The order from west Australia calls for 320 cars, and that from France includes 100 twenty-ton cars which, will be shipped about Dec. 1.

A New York dispatch yesterday asserted that the profit of the United States Steel company on the transportation of ore is fully $1.20 a ton, and that its profits from this source this season will amount to about $17,000,000.

The advance in Brooklyn Rapid Transit was on covering by shorts and a rumor that brokers acting in the interest of the Metropolitan Street-railway had been accumulating the stock on the decline.

A dispatch from Helena, Mont., says the Anaconda company made application to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the Heinze interest from extracting ores from the Rarus Blind mine while an appeal for an order to the District Court denying such injunction is pending.

The following was wired from New York: "Every spring the City of New York begins to discount the payment of taxes that are made at about this time by the issue of revenue warrants upon which money for the requirements of the municipality is borrowed from banks and financial institutions. On account of the considerable collections of taxes this week the municipality has already paid off between $8,000,000 and $10,000,000 of loans. Over $5,000,000 was paid off yesterday. This obviously improves the money market situation, and in consequence a prominent bank that has been holding its call money rate stiffly at 4 per cent will appear today as a considerable offerer of funds at 3½ per cent. The average amount borrowed by the City of New York each year on these warrants is between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000."

The Anaconda Copper Mining company has anticipated its recently declared dividend, checks having been received by stockholders in the mail yesterday morning. The dividend was not payable until Oct. 25.

The Pacific Coast company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its first preferred stock and 1 per cent on its second preferred and 1 per cent on its common, all payable on Nov. 1.

The $15,000 Albany County, Wyoming, 10-20-year bonds were awarded to Thompson, Tenny & Crawford as 4½s at 101.106.

Western Union Telegraph Annual.

The Western Union Telegraph company reports for the fiscal year ended on June 30, 1901, revenues of $26,354,151, a gain of $1,595,582. The surplus over dividends was $861,081, an increase of $469,804. At the annual meeting yesterday Stuyvesant Fish and Samuel Spencer were elected directors to succeed William F. Cochran, who retires, and George Coppell, deceased. The statement, with a comparison, is as follows:

	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Revenues	$26,354,151	$24,758,569	$1,595,582
Expenses	19,668,902	18,613,200	1,075,702
Profits	6,685,249	6,145,363	519,886
Interest on bonds	956,160	906,102	50,058
Dividends	5,729,008	5,238,201	490,928
Rentals	4,868,008	4,897,064	*29,056
Surplus	956,241	491,277	469,804
Previous surplus	8,456,205	8,096,928	391,277
Total surplus	9,319,286	8,458,206	861,081
Dividends $9,797 sinking funds.			

*Decrease.

The expenses were distributed as follows:

Operating, general	$13,991,880	$13,220,000	$ 771,821
Rentals, leased lines	1,569,640	1,566,705	2,935
Maint., reconst'n	3,127,382	2,926,908	810,474
Taxes	530,153	529,469	*9,314
Equip., cars, wires	316,852	317,025	*173
Total	19,668,902	18,560,206	1,075,696

*Decrease.

General Thomas T. Eckert, President of the company, says in his report that there were added to the company's system during the year 884 miles of poles. There was an increase of 39,618 miles of wire. The increase in number of messages transmitted was 2,289,256 greater than for 1900. Of the increase in total revenues for the year $585,505 came from regular commercial messages, press dispatches, and election returns, $363,072 from leased wires, and the balance of $347,006 from sundry other sources. For construction $1,461,143 was expended. This outlay covers only new and additional wires, the cost of all reconstruction being always included in the general expenses of the company before a balance is struck. The outlay for patents was $5,000. The surplus account of $9,319,286 represents the undivided profits of the company.

BUFFALO AND SUSQUEHANNA.

Year ended June 30—	1901.	1900.	Increase.
Gross	$713,070	$664,278	$*50,208
Operating expenses	401,383	371,497	*29,886
Net	311,687	292,781	*20,094
Other income	7,295	4,084	3,214
Total	318,982	296,866	*16,880
Fixed charges	105,488	175,812	*70,374
Balance	213,548	178,054	35,494
Dividends, 7% per cent.	188,850	75,900	*2,950
Surplus	24,698	102,754	*27,456
Total surplus June 30	317,932	238,542	84,590

PEORIA AND EAST

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$500,000. Full paid. Nonassessable.
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earn large monthly dividends.
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Company and already has made ar-
Marketing oil. They own much other
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Ground Floor. 196 LA SALLE ST.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
No. 71 Broadway,
New York, October 1st, 1901.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the United States Steel Corporation was declared, payable on Wednesday, November 20th, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.
The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, October 29th, 1901, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on Thursday, November 7th, 1901.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION
No. 71 Broadway,
New York, October 1st, 1901.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 1.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT upon the Common Capital Stock of the United States Steel Corporation was declared, payable on Friday, the 20th day of December, 1901, at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.
The Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, 1901, and will remain closed until ten o'clock A. M. on Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1901.
RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary.

EDWIN L. LOBDELL,
Banker and Broker,
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bulls, $2.00@3.25; Texas and Indian steers, $2.60@3.90; cows and heifers, $2.20@3.15. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market, 15@20c lower; 6.20; butchers, $6.25@6.65. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market, 10@15c higher; native mutons, $3.00@3.25; lambs, $4.00@4.80; culls and bucks, $2.25@3.00.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Cattle—Run light; feeling steady for good grades; common and medium unchanged; veals, $5.00 @7.00. Hogs—Receipts, 17 cars; lower, but fairly active; best heavy, $6.60@6.70; mixed, $6.50@6.60; grassers and common good weight $6.10@6.30; roughs, $5.00@6.10; stags, $4.75@5.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,800 head; steady for lambs; top natives, $4.80@5.00; common to good, $3.00@4.75; Canada lambs, $5.00@5.10; bucks, $4.65@4.90; mixed sheep, culls to choice, $1.50@3.40; wethers, $3.50@3.70; yearlings, $3.00@3.75.

MARKET TAKES DULL TURN

SALES FOR DAY AMOUNT TO LESS THAN 400,000 SHARES.

Bull Factors Evident on All Sides Fail to Attract Public Speculation—General Inactivity Laid to Desire of Outsiders to Await Return of Normal Conditions—Standard Oil Sells Down Twenty Points—Western Union Election of Directors.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The stock market today was one of the dullest in recent weeks, with the trading failing to what now is considered insignificant proportions. Approximately 370,000 shares were dealt in during the entire session, with only eight stocks traded in to the extent of more than 10,000 shares each. In fact, one-third of the entire transactions was made up of dealings in Atchison and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, the former having a total of 65,000 shares to its credit and the latter of 50,000. These, with Amalgamated Copper, Norfolk and Western, and Union Pacific, comprised more than one-half of all the transactions. Other usually active stocks were little dealt in, conspicuous instances of this being People's Gas, only 1,800 shares of which changed hands; Pennsylvania, with a total of 4,700; Metropolitan of 1,000, and Reading, the dealings in which were less than 4,000.

This general inactivity was considered the more surprising in view of the fact that the market had a number of helpful influences to stimulate it. One was an increase of one-half of 1 per cent in the Atchison common stock dividend, placing that issue on a 4 per cent basis. Another was apparent evidence of Pennsylvania buying of Norfolk and Western, it being stated in some parts of the street that Pennsylvania, despite opinion to the contrary, does not own a controlling interest in Norfolk. Still another was the more hopeful attitude assumed by London, followed by some fairly large buying orders for that account, and, lastly, an easier condition was reported in the money market, call rates at one time falling to 3 per cent, with most of the day's loans at 3½ per cent.

Yet in spite of all this the figures show that the public did not come into the market, and therein operators working for a rise were grievously disappointed. But the fact of the matter is the public is becoming more wary and is not so easily drawn into the speculative net as it was preceding the May panic, or even before the copper collapse. Probably one of the reasons for this is that the continued decline of Standard Oil stock on the curb and the decided strength or sterling exchange are not altogether the most reassuring things in the world. A drop of over 80 points in three weeks in such an issue as Standard Oil, with the millions at the back of it, may not, it is true, mean much from a speculative or market standpoint, but it is, the street argues, perhaps not with significance as suggesting the feeling of the Standard Oil interests in respect to the course of prices in the immediate future.

As for the strength of sterling exchange, it becomes more and more apparent that loans contracted abroad by our bankers some time ago—probably to help finance the Northern Pacific deal, the steel trust, etc.—are now maturing, and, foreign bankers showing no disposition to renew them, must be paid off and fresh loans contracted here. All of which is not helpful to local money market conditions, however easy call money may continue. Certain it is that the larger interests in the street, aware of the true position of the money market now, seem determined to discourage all attempts at stock market activity.

The rise in Brooklyn Rapid Transit was due almost entirely to short covering.

There was steady selling of the sugar trust shares on every appearance of strength, this because of fresh evidences that the sugar war is spreading; investment buying was reserved for the 6-point rise in Northwest preferred and the 2¾-point advance in Great Northern; pool buying advanced the Iowa Central shares; Gould brokers were credited with selling the Wabash securities, while traders forced the declines in the Vanderbilts.

In the outside market Standard Oil opened at 663, which was Tuesday's closing bid, and from there it was sold steadily down until it touched 675. At this point buying orders for a considerable amount of stock came into the market and resulted in a sharp rally. The stock soon sold back to 690, and before the close had risen to 695. It closed at 692½ bid, showing a net loss for the day of only 2½ points.

Transactions in the stock amounted to only 300 shares. There was a good deal of theorizing as to the cause of the decline which has occurred in the stock within the last ten days, the opinion most widely circulated being that the price of the stock was purposely marked down by insiders. This theorizing, however, was more or less generally considered futile, and not much serious attention was given to it. The fact is that the price of the stock is so easily influenced that the chance sale of any considerable amount of the stock is ample explanation of the decline of the last few days.

American Can common was active to the extent of 2,500 shares, all of which sold within a range of less than half a point. The stock closed at 21¾ bid, showing a slight net advance for the day.

International Salt certificates sold from 34 down to 32, closing at 32 bid. About 1,000 shares were traded in.

At the annual meeting of the Western Union Telegraph company today Samuel Spencer and Stuyvesant Fish were elected directors to succeed William F. Cochran, who retired from the board, and George Coppell, deceased. The other directors were re-elected. The election of Mr. Fish and Mr. Spencer gives to two very important railroad in the country, with the exception of the Pennsylvania, representation in the Western Union management. This is specially significant because of the present discussion over the renewal of the Pennsylvania Western Union contracts.

IN NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Railway Shares, and Other Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—The same doubt and hesitation regarding the future course of prices was reflected in today's stock market as in yesterday's. Speculation was listless and apathetic and the sentiment of the small traders whose operations made up the market underwent many variations. Few active stocks show a net change of as much as a point, even where the day's range was considerable.

Sterling exchange was notably strong today on an active demand, demand sterling fairly touching 486. This is more than a cent in the pound sterling above the gold import point. Sugar and Amalgamated Copper, while continued active, drifted rather unsteadily, but with a rather firm undertone. Norfolk and Western was bid up nearly 2 points at one time on the assumption that recent accumulation of the stock has been for account of Pennsylvania railroad interests. The market closed irregular.

There was a sharp break in Wabash deferred in bonds. The market otherwise was rather dull and irregular. Total sales, par value, $2,840,000.

United States bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

Close—Money on call steady at 3@3½ per cent; last loan, 3 per cent; ruling rate, 3½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4¼@5 per cent; sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 486 for demand and at 483¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 484½ and 486¼; commercial bills, 483@483¾.

Silver, 37¾. Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds irregular.

Mexican dollars, 45½. State bonds inactive.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Oct. 8.	Oct. 9.
Am. Beet Sugar	14,100	115¼	113⅜	115⅝	115
Am. Beet Sugar pfd.	300	115	115	115	115
Am. Cotton Oil	1,200	35¾	35	35	35¼
Do pfd	200	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	85⅞
Am. Linseed Oil	100	29½	29½	29½	29½
Do pfd	4,900	41	40¾	40¾	40¾
Am. Smelting	500	96	96	96	96⅛
Am. Smelting pfd.	22,600	87¾	85¾	85¾	85⅞
Am. Sugar Refining	60,400	137¾	134¾	134¾	135
Do pfd	2,100	95⅞	95¼	95¼	95¾
Am. Tobacco	1,700	35¾	35¼	35¼	35½
Do pfd	100	45½	45½	45½	45½
Anaconda Mining Co.	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
Atchison	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Do pfd	400	81	81	81	81
Atlantic Coast Line	200	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Amn. T. & T.	50	153¼	153¼	153¼	.....
Adams Express	300	94	94	94	.....
Am. Snuff pfd.	200	115	115	115	.....
Bkln. Rap. Trans.	49,000	69½	67½	69¾	67½
B. & O.	1,100	109	108	108	108
Do pfd	500	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chi. & Alton	600	36⅞	36½	36½	36½
Do pfd	200	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
C. & N. W.	700	193½	192	193	192
Do pfd	200	218	216	217	.....
C., M. & St. P.	13,500	166½	165¾	166¼	165¾
Do pfd	700	185¾	185¾	185¾	185½
C., P. & T.	700	140¾	140	140	139½
Canada Southern	2,400	85	84½	84½	84½
Ches. & Ohio	1,800	45½	44¾	44¾	44¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,000	97½	96	96	96
Canadian Pacific	100	108	108	108	108
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	800	216	215	215	215
Chicago Terminal	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
Do pfd	500	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Colo. & Southern	200	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Colo. & Hock.	100	92	91	91	91
C., I. & L.	1,700	41	40	40¾	40¾
Do pfd	100	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
C., L. & W. pfd.	100	72¾	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Gt. West.	2,000	22	21¾	22	22
Diamond Match	200	132	132	132	132
Del. & Hudson	100	163½	163½	163½	163⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	600	42	42¾	42¾	42½
D., M. & Ft. Dodge	100	39½	39½	39½	39½
Erie	6,100	39⅞	39½	39½	39⅝
Do 1st pfd.	1,200	69	68¾	68¾	68¾
Gen. Electric	600	250¾	249¾	250	250
Glucose	400	48¾	45¾	45¾	46
Do pfd	100	100	100	100	100
Gt. Northern pfd.	2,300	188½	185¾	188¾	186
Hocking Valley	100	53½	53½	53½	53
Do pfd	900	74	71⅞	73⅞	73⅝
Int. Pump	200	44	44	44	44
Int. Power	1,300	90¾	88	90¾	87½
Ill. Central	3,900	144	143¾	143¾	143⅝
Iowa Cent.	1,200	41½	39	41½	39
Do pfd	3,500	78⅝	78	78⅝	74½
Int. Paper	100	22	22	22	22
Do pfd	100	76½	76½	76½	75½
Kan. City & S. pfd.	100	53½	53½	53½	53½
L. & N.	2,300	102¾	101¾	102¼	102⅝
Long Island	100	61	61	61	.....
L. S. & M. S.	1,600	194½	193	193	193
Do pfd	200	129	128	128	128
M. St. P. & S.S.M.	6,500	119¼	118	118¼	118
Manhattan	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
M., K. & T.	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Do pfd	100	68	68	68	68
Met. St. Ry.	1,400	158½	157¾	157¾	158
Mex. Cent., Ltd.	100	23¾	22¾	22¾	22⅝
Missouri Pac.	1,000	103¾	102¾	103¾	103
Mex. National	200	14¾	13¾	14	14¼
Minn. & St. Louis	200	106	106	106	105
Do 1st pfd	100	115½	115½	115½	.....
New Cast. Coal	1,000	30	30	30	30
Nor. Pac. pfd.	600	97	97	97	96⅞
National Salt	300	33	31¼	32	33½
Do pfd	300	68	68	68	68¼
N. Y. Central	3,600	154¾	154¼	154¼	155⅛
Norfolk & West.	24,800	55¾	54¾	54¾	55⅞
North Amn. Co.	400	94	93	94	93¼
N. Y., Ont. & W.	1,600	32¾	31¾	31¾	32
National Lead	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
N. Y., L. & W.	2,200	50	48	49	49¼
Do 2d pfd	1,800	89	87¾	88	88¼
Ont. Silver	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
People's Gas	1,800	104	103¾	104	103¾
Penna. R. R.	4,900	144½	143	144	143⅞
Pacific Mail	900	43¾	42	43¾	42¾
Pullman	96	214½	214½	214½	.....
Pressed Steel Car.	100	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38
Pacific Coast	600	68¾	68¾	68¾	.....
Do 2d pfd.	100	68	68	68	.....
Reading	3,700	39¾	38	39	38½
Do 1st pfd	400	85	85	85	85⅛
Do 2d pfd	800	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
Rubber Goods	1,100	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
Rep. Iron & Steel	900	18¾	14¼	14¼	14¼
Do pfd	50	65	65	65	64
Southern Ry	6,800	32¼	31¼	31¾	31⅝
Do pfd	300	85½	85½	85½	85⅝
St. J. & G. I. 1st pfd	100	57	57	57	.....
Southern Pacific	8,100	67	65½	65⅝	65⅞
St. L. & S. W.	400	28¾	27¾	28¾	28¼
Do pfd	1,200	70	69	69	69¼
St. Lawrence	400	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¼
St. L. & San F.	1,300	42	39½	41¾	45
Do 2d pfd	500	68	68	68	68½
T. St. L. & W. pfd	100	35½	35½	35½	35½
Texas Pacific	1,800	40	39	39¾	40
Twin City	1,000	98	98	98	98
Tenn. C. & I.	800	58	58	58	58⅛
Union Pacific	18,600	96¾	95¼	95¾	96
Do pfd	100	87	87	87	.....
Union B. & P. pfd.	100	70	70	70	.....
U. S. Rubber	1,000	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
U. S. Leather	1,900	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
Do pfd	500	79¾	79¼	79¾	79¾
U. S. Steel	11,400	42¾	42¼	42¾	42⅝
Do pfd	6,000	93¾	92¾	93⅝	93⅜
Wabash	4,200	20	19	19	20
Do pfd	6,800	39¾	38¾	39¾	39⅝
Wis. Cent.	800	21	20½	20½	20⅝
Do pfd	300	45	45	45	45
Western Union	1,000	90¾	90¾	90¾	90⅞
Total sales, 375,000 shares.					

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	180	United States	90
American	188	Fargo	160

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	108	U. S. new 4s, coup.	138½
U. S. ref. 2s, coup.	109	U. S. old 4s, reg.	112
U. S. 3s, reg.	107¼	U. S. old 4s, coup.	112
U. S. 3s, coup.	108	U. S. 5s, reg.	107½
U. S. new 4s, reg.	138¼	U. S. 5s, coup.	107½

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$36000 Atch gen 4s	102¾@	15000 Met El 6s	115¾
10000 do adjmt	97¼@	50000 Mex Cent 1st inc	30@
2000 do stamped	97¼@	17000 Mex Nat 1st 4s	85½@
10000 At-Dan 4s	95½	4000 do 2d	80
5000 Am. H.-L. 6s	90¾	85000 Mohawk-M. inc	106½@
3000 B-O 3½	95⅜	2000 N. Y. ex. 5s	103
46000 do 4s	101¾@102⅜	10000 MoP con 6s	124⅜
1000 B-QSW 3½	82½	5000 do 5s 1920	108¾
15000 BRT 5s	104⅝	1000 M-StL 4s	102¾
15000 Bkln El 4s	100⅜	13000 NTC-StL 4s	106⅜
7000 BW 6s	73@74	3000 NC-StL 1st	127¾
14000 Can So 1st	106¼	6000 NYC gen 3½	85¾@
5000 Can Ga con 5s	106½	3000 NYO-W ref 4s	
10000 Ed Jnc inc	78	5000 NYC 3½	102½
38000 do 3d inc	106½	1000 N-W 4s	101¾
4000 CNJ gen 5s	130¾	10000 NP gen 3s	72¾
15000 C Pac 4s	101	31000 do 4s	104⅜
38000 C-O gen 4½	107	42000 P-E inc	73½
7000 Cons 7ob 4s	63¼@64¼	2000 Pdg gen 4s	102
188000 CB-Q joint 4s	99⅝@97¼	2000 StL-IM 5s	115¾
5000 CPT 5s	102	82000 do 4s	91⅝
4000 Colo Mid 5-4s	79¼@80	19000 do 2d	77¼@78¾
5000 C-NW gold	105¾	81000 SA-AP 4s	85
1000 CJ-L 6s	124	4000 SoP 4s	91¾@
10000 Colo So 4s	87¾	4000 SV-NE 4s	102
50000 Det Gas 5s	103	4000 So Ry 5s	117¾
5000 D-SoW 5s	93¾	6000 do StLDiv 4s	97¾
7000 Equit Gas N Y 1st	118½	6000 TStL&W 4s	51
6000 Erie gen lien 4s	87¼@	5000 Third Av 4s	102
12000 do 4s	87¼@8	10000 UP 1st 4s	104⅝
4000 FtW-D 1st	103	273000 do conv	105⅝
10000 FtW-RG 1st	97	815000 Wab deb B	56⅜@
1000 GH-H 1st	108¾	13000 Wis C 4s	87¾@
5000 Int Paper 5s	100	2000 W-LE 4s	97¼
5000 KCSo 3s	66¾	1000 do con 4s	97
1000 LI gen 4s	101½	15000 WS gtd 4s	112⅜
Total sales, $2,865,000.			

DAY IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Collections of $28,068.54 Made on Imports and on Withdrawals from the Warehouse.

Collections at the custom-house yesterday amounted to $28,068.54, of which $16,650.11 was paid on imposts and $11,418.43 on warehouse withdrawals.

The following goods arrived in Chicago from foreign countries: Twenty-nine bris oxallic acid, 79 cases tinplate, 100 cases almonds, 721 bags maple sugar, 415 bags beans, 269 pkgs herring, 200 sacks seed, 400 drums calcium carbide, 1,060 sacks salt, 180 bales tobacco, 1 case tea labels, 2 casks wine, 11 cases toys, 5 cases hosiery, 7 cases crockery, 6 cases pictures, 19 bales sponges, 4 cases statuary, 6 cases manufactured metal, 3 cases cigars, 154 bales tobacco, 5 cases paper, 4 pkgs furniture, 10 cases china, 3 cases earthenware, 1 case musical goods, 6 casks wine, 1 cask rum, 770 cases raisins, 110 cases currants, 1 case medical preparations, 2 cases linens, 300 half bris fish, 100 bris fish, 65 cases fish, 1 case glassware, 7 cases millinery, 6 cases effects, 1 case violin, strings, 846 sacks lead ore, 1 cask rum, 303 bags maple sugar, 3 cases cigars.

Duties were paid on the following merchandise intended for immediate consumption: 325 bris herring, 125 half bris herring, 3,400 kegs herring, 123 baskets herring, 200 bags caraway seed, 415 bags beans, 6 cases tea, 16 cases bulbs, 4 cases hosiery, 10 cases teas, 1 oak sideboard, 1 case muslin, 346 sacks lead ore, 1 cask rum, 303 bags maple sugar, 3 cases cigars.

IN THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

Quotations on Dry Goods, Coffee, Poultry, Butter, Metals, and Other Specialties.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Dry goods—Buyers have been in fair attendance but have not operated to any extent in staple cottons. Brown bleached and coarse colored goods quiet but firm. Some good orders for staple prints coming forward. Print cloths firm but quiet. Men's wear woolens and worsteds dull and unchanged. Woolen dress goods in fair demand for staples, fancies neglected.

Coffee.

Rio on the spot was firmer at 5 13-16c for No. 7. Sales, 2,000 bags Santos No. 4 at 6.90c, and 3,000 Maracaibo. Futures advanced 10 to 15 points, but lost part, closing steady at a net advance of 5 points. Sales, 26,750 bags. Havre advanced ¼f and Hamburg ⅛pf. American warehouse deliveries, 65,050 bags. Rio advanced 75 reis. Receipts, 18,000 bags; stock, 582,000. Exchange, 11¾d, an advance of 1-16d. Santos was steady; receipts, 55,000 bags; stock, 1,313,000.

Poultry.

Alive—Spring chickens, per lb, 9c; fowls, 9½c; roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, Western, per pair, 50@60c; geese, $1.00@1.25; pigeons, 15c. Dressed—Spring turkeys, dry picked, per lb, 10@12c; do scalded, 8@10c; spring chickens, Philadelphia, fancy, 18@20c; do mixed sizes, 12@15c; do Pennsylvania, prime, 12@14c; do fair to good, 10@11c; do Western, dry picked, average best, 10@10½c; do Ohio and Michigan, scalded, 10@10½c; other Western, scalded, choice, 10c; fowls, Western, dry picked, average best, 10c; scalded, 10c; do Southwestern, dry picked, 9½@10c; ducks, spring, Long Island and Boston, per lb, 14c; do Pennsylvania and Jersey, 13½c; do Western, 7@10c; geese, spring, Eastern, white, 14@15c; do dark, 11@12c; squabs, prime, large, white, per doz, $2.50@2.75; do mixed, $1.75@2.00; do dark, $1.25@1.50.

Butter.

Creamery extras, per lb, 22c; do firsts, 19@21c; do seconds, 17@18½c; do thirds, 15@16c; creamery, June make, extras, 21½c; do seconds to firsts, 18@21c; State dairy, tubs, fancy, 20@21c; do firsts, 18@19c; do seconds, 16@17c; do thirds, 14@15c; state dairy, tins, etc., 14@20c; Western imitation creamery, fancy, 17@18c; do firsts, 15@16c; do lower grades, 14@15c; Western factory, June packed, fancy, 15½c; do fair to choice, 14½@15c; do fresh firsts, 14½@15c; do seconds, 14@14½c; do lower grades, 12½@13½c; renovated butter, fancy, 17½@18c; do common to choice, 13@16½c; packing stock, 12@14c.

Metals.

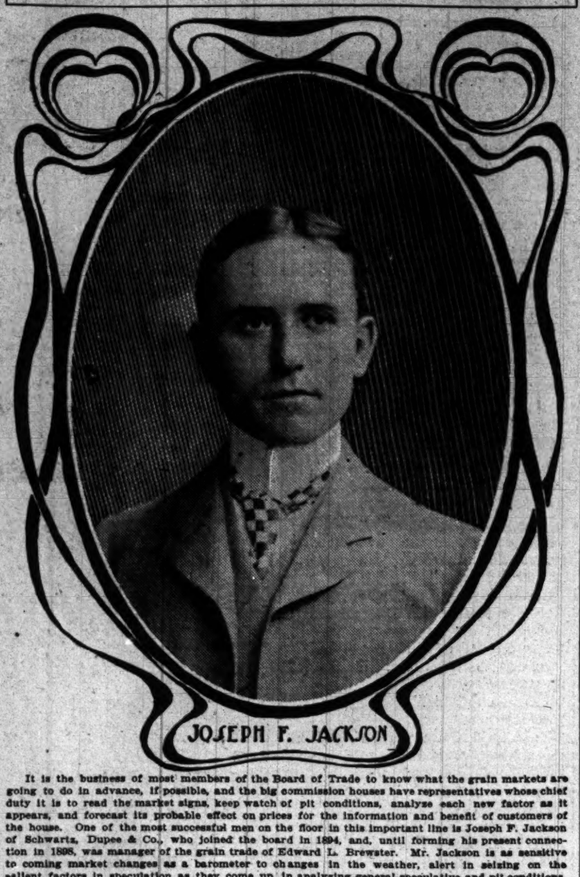
Tin in London further advanced 10s today on continued buying of spot quality, while the distant positions were unchanged and quiet. Thus spot stood at the close at £112 5s and futures at £106 17s 6d. Locally, the market for tin ruled quiet but firm for spot, but late months were easy in tone. Spot closed at $24.60@24.65. Spelter was five points higher at New York. Lake spot is at $4.20@4.25, while the London market for that metal was firm but unchanged at £17 2s 6d. Copper in London was 6s 3d higher on spot, with futures unchanged. The close was unsettled with spot quoted at £63 15s and futures at £63 5s. Pig iron warrants were quoted at 49.50@50.50; No. 1 Northern Coltness, $15.00@16.00; No. 2 foundry, Southern, $14.00@15.00; iron, No. 1 foundry, Southern, $14.50@15.50; iron, No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, $14.50@16.00. Glasgow iron warrants closed at 53s 6d and Middlesboro closed at 45s 7½d.

MISSOURI SUNDAY LAW UPHELD.

Godfrey Winser of Mexico Fined for Whitewashing Shed and Scalding a Hog on Sabbath.

Mexico, Mo., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—The Sunday law in Missouri was upheld here today in the case of Godfrey Winser, who was charged with working on his farm on Sunday. He was convicted and fined $20 and costs for whitewashing a shed and for scalding a hog on that day. Winser is a German and resides near the Littleboy Methodist Episcopal Church in this county, and his work offended the church people.

SUCCESSFUL FORECASTER OF THE MARKETS.



JOSEPH F. JACKSON

It is the business of most members of the Board of Trade to know what the grain markets are going to do in advance, if possible, and the big commission houses have representatives whose chief duty it is to read the market signs, keep watch of pit conditions, analyze each new factor as it appears, and forecast its probable effect on prices for the information and benefit of customers of the house. One of the most successful men on the floor in this important line is Joseph F. Jackson of Schwartz, Dupee & Co., who joined the board in 1894, and, until forming his present connection in 1898, was manager of the grain trade of Edward L. Brewster. Mr. Jackson is as sensitive to coming market changes as a barometer to changes in the weather, alert in seizing on the salient factors in speculation as they come up, in analyzing general speculative conditions, and in forecasting the general trend of prices. While the markets do not always follow the course mapped out for them, he has had a marked degree of success, a recent instance being his prediction of the late break in corn.

IN THE INSURANCE FIELD.

UNION CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGE CLAUSE READOPTED.

Action Taken by Chicago Underwriters' Association on a Vote of 41 to 20—Three Members of Executive Committee Elected — Location Charges for Fireproof Buildings Modified—Other Important Changes in Rates Made—Policies Held on Peabody Fire

Union managers, at the meeting of the Chicago Underwriters' association yesterday, secured the readoption of the union consequential damage clause by a vote of 41 to 20. The single occupancy manufacturing schedule was postponed for three months. E. B. Case, E. W. Lyman, and Herbert Darlington were elected on the Executive committee.

The location charges for fireproof buildings, fixed by the association last year, were modified to ease the rates on contents on the upper floors, where they were found to be excessive. All of the remaining old association rates, made in open meeting, were rescinded, and the risks were ordered to be rated by schedule.

It was ordered that in buildings with multiple occupancy, although sprinkled and now receiving credit for mill construction, all construction credits be rescinded if the risks are not up to the requirements of the city ordinance. The similar rule which went into effect on Oct. 1 applied only to unsprinkled risks. The meeting adjourned for one week.

The special agents of the Phenix of Brooklyn were all in yesterday for a reunion in observance of the anniversary of the fire. President Sheldon, Vice President Ingraham, and several of the directors were in from New York. A banquet was held in the evening at the Union League club.

The fire in the Boston Store on Tuesday night was in the elevator shaft, where it was likely to spread, but was extinguished by the sprinklers. No claim for loss will be made.

The insurance on the Peabody fire was as follows:

BUILDING AND MACHINERY.

Ins. Co. of N. A.	$ 5,000	Ham.-Bremen	2,500
Roch. German	5,000	Citizens', N. Y.	1,500
Concordia	2,500	American, N. J.	1,500
Royal	5,000	Northern	5,000
Transatlantic	5,000	London Assur.	2,500
North German	5,000	Prov. Wash.	2,500
German F.	2,500	Union Eng.	1,500
Manchester	2,500	Queen	1,500
Helvetia	2,500	Total	$61,000
Baloise	2,500		
Am. Central	2,500		

DAVIDSON MARBLE CO.'S BUILDING.

Westchester	$ 2,500	Home, N. Y.	2,000
Manchester	2,000	L., L. and G.	2,000
American, N. J.	2,000	Totals	$35,000
United Firemen	2,000		
Glens Falls	2,000		

STOCK AND MACHINERY.

Home, N. Y.	$ 5,000	National H.	2,000
Citizens'	2,500	Equitable	2,000
Nat. Standard	2,500	British-American	1,000
Assurance, N. Y.	1,500	Firemen's Fund	1,000
Lafayette	1,500	New Hamp. Und.	1,500
Am. Central	1,500	Agriculture	1,500
New Hampshire	1,500	Pelican	1,000
Nat. Ireland	1,500	Virginia	500
Wm. Penn	1,000	Union, Phil.	500
Ham.-Bremen	2,000	Nat. Union, D. C.	1,000
Lancashire	2,000	North German	2,000
Caledonian	2,000	Transatlantic	1,500
German-Amer	2,000		
St. Paul	1,000	Total	$40,000

GLOBE LIGHT AND HEAT COMPANY.

Mec. and Tr'ders'	$ 1,000	Norwich Union	2,500
Agricultural	2,500	Camden, N. J.	2,500
Lion	2,500	Royal Exchange	2,500
N. Y. and M.	5,000	Continental	2,000
Niagara	2,500	Koln	2,500
N. Y. and N.	2,500	British America	2,500
N. Y. Und.	2,500	Colonial	1,000
Phenix, N. Y.	2,500	American, N. J.	2,500
National H.	2,500		
Connecticut	2,500	Total	$41,500

F. H. Rowe, attorney for the Illinois Insurance department, has removed his office to room 909 New York Life Building. After Nov. 1 R. M. Mabry, one of the examiners, will be deputized to assist him in looking up violations of the law and treeing "wildcats."

HURON STREET PLANT SOLD.

**Manufacturing Building at Corner of

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily, single copy ..... 2 cents
Sunday, single copy ..... 5 cents
Daily, per week ..... 12 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week ..... 17 cents
Daily, per month ..... 50 cents
Daily and Sunday, per month ..... 75 cents

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Postage paid in the United States (outside of Chicago city limits) and in Canada and Mexico.

Daily, without Sunday, one year $4.00
Daily, without Sunday, six months 2.00
Daily, without Sunday, three months 1.25
Daily, without Sunday, two months 1.00
Daily, without Sunday, one month ..... .50
Daily, with Sunday, one year 6.00
Daily, with Sunday, six months 3.00
Daily, with Sunday, three months 1.75
Daily, with Sunday, one month ..... .75
Sunday issue, one year 2.00
Sunday issue, one month ..... .25

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Remit by express, money order, draft, or in registered letter, at our risk.

NEW YORK—164 WORLD BUILDING.
WASHINGTON—40 WYATT BUILDING.

Persons wishing to take "The Tribune" by carrier may order it by postal card or telephone—Express 667. Where delivery is irregular make complaint.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 1 cent; 16 to 24 pages, 2 cents; 28 to 40 pages, 3 cents; 44 to 56 pages, 4 cents; 60 pages and over, 5 cents.

FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

KILWINNING LODGE NO. 311, A. F. & A. M.—Emergent communication will be held on Thursday, Oct. 10th, at 12:30 sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Robert R. Wade. All members are earnestly requested to attend.
WM. N. ECKHARDT, Master.
HUGH D. HUNTER, Secy.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1901.

A Football Poet Needed.

From the academic groves of Princeton along the Midway comes a cry for help. Brawny men in dirty buckram seek for inspiration. Hercules appeals to Apollo. Professor Stagg is looking for a poet. A few short weeks ago the demand was for "more beef." Every student who was even suspected of weighing more than 200 pounds became a potential football hero. But now that want is filled. The scales dedicated to the weighing of candidates for the eleven have been strained almost to breaking. Now Mr. Stagg and masculine members of the glee club and pretty coeds, with voices all atune, are waiting for a poet to step forward with the words and music of some stirring ode which shall inspire the warriors of the gridiron to go into the deadly scrimmage content to bleed and, if necessary, lose a few front teeth for the glory of their alma mater. Strange to say, there seems to be more beef than poetry at Professor Stagg's command. Candidates for the football team have been numerous, and have come forward of their own free will. But, in order to bring out the troubadors and minstrels, Professor Stagg has found it necessary to offer a reward. Surely there was never a greater tribute to the superiority of mind over matter. People who have complained that athletics occupied too large a place in the modern curriculum should take heart, for, if Professor Stagg's example be widely imitated, the football poet will soon be paraphrasing the boast of the old singer and declaring his willingness to "let who will kick the goals of my football eleven so long as I write its songs."

Senator Depew on Free Passes.

Senator Depew is skeptical regarding the success of the plan to abolish free railway passes. He admits the wisdom and justice of such a step, but he thinks it is impossible to check the deadhead evil. He says the blame rests chiefly on the politicians. They bring pressure to bear for passes and the roads have to comply. Mr. Depew is an experienced railroad man and he is now a politician, but his statement is liable to be misleading. Politicians are not the only persons who bring pressure to bear for railroad passes. The seekers of free transportation come from every rank and profession. Manufacturers, shippers, lawyers, and businessmen of all kinds try to get passes. Railroad men themselves are constantly seeking free tickets for their friends, their families, or their own personal use. They get annual passes not only on their own roads but also on almost any other line from which they care to solicit this "courtesy." Probably the pressure from this source alone will be found to exceed that exercised by politicians. A roundup of all the pass-holders on any railway system certainly would show but a small minority of politicians in comparison with those who get their passes through other than a political "pull." The reluctance to paying for a railway ride extends to every person who thinks he has some means of bringing influence to bear upon railway officials. Senator Depew's hopeless view is correct if the railroads do not intend to abolish free transportation totally, including that given in any and every shape to railway men themselves. The only way in which they can make their proposed reform amount to anything is by allowing no exceptions in favor of anybody. If they would adopt an ironclad policy of that kind they would not need to fear the pressure from politicians or anybody else.

RESCUING MISS STONE.

Only a little more than one-half the money demanded for the ransom of Miss Stone, the missionary, has been raised. The date set for her death by her abductors in case the money was not paid has passed, but she is still living. An extension of time has been granted. So long as there is hope that the cash will be forthcoming the men who have her in their power will not kill her. Possibly if they are not too closely pursued they will wait for weeks rather than give up their expected profit. In Bulgaria $100,000 is a large sum. Therefore it is desirable that the efforts to raise her ransom should not be relaxed. If the money comes in too slowly the Board of Foreign Missions should advance what is needed and trust to the generosity of the public to make up the difference afterward.

There should be no alarm as to the danger of establishing a precedent by paying the ransom demanded for Miss Stone's life. There are few abductions of missionaries and there are still fewer places where the perpetrators of such a crime would find conditions so favorable as in this instance. The only safe and wise course is to comply with the demands of the brigands as promptly as possible and thus save the life of the captive. Any attempt to hunt down the criminals at this stage would almost inevitably result in their killing the woman. The motive of self-protection, if nothing else, would impel them to this course if they were in danger of capture.

After the ransom has been paid and Miss Stone has been released the time will have arrived for attending to the pursuit and punishment of the miscreants. It will then be in order for the United States government to urge upon the Turkish or Bulgarian authorities or both the duty of hunting down the abductors and killing them. This task should be prosecuted with vigor and sternness. There should be no forgetting or relaxing on this point until the perpetrators have been killed or captured and punished. That will be the proper way to discourage the abduction of missionaries and apply an effective antidote to the Bulgarian precedent. Meanwhile, no time should be lost in saving Miss Stone, whose life is worth more than the money demanded.

THE TRUST PROBLEM.

THE TRIBUNE prints this morning the views of the editors of a number of papers, mostly published in the central Western States, concerning the proper method of dealing with the trust question, with special reference to what President Roosevelt had to say on that subject in his Minneapolis speech. These views are of peculiar interest because they undoubtedly express the sentiments of the constituents of those who give them.

The opinions entertained by these editors naturally differ somewhat in details, but they are all marked by a tone of moderation and conservatism. The serious nature of the trust problem is recognized and the necessity for taking it in hand is conceded. But there is a gratifying absence of passion. There is no pressure for desperate remedies. It is evident that the subject has been studied pretty thoroughly during the last few years and is taken up now in a more sober and deliberate manner than it was a few years ago, when every aggregation of capital in whatever form and for whatever purpose was so furiously denounced.

Many of the Republican editors favor the adoption of an amendment to the constitution giving to Congress full power over the trusts. Others do not seem to think such an amendment is necessary and are inclined to believe that Congress now has power to enact legislation adequate to curb monopolies. The efficacy of State legislation is doubted by many. Nearly all are united in the belief that President Roosevelt "sounded a keynote" in his Minneapolis speech.

These representative men are not enemies of capital nor are they enemies of corporations simply because they are great corporations. They have come to understand that they are a necessary part of the new order of things. The men are perfectly willing that corporations should have a fair profit on capital actually invested, but they are opposed to excessive dividends on an inflated capitalization. They are opposed also to the frauds on investors of which the promoters of so many trusts have been guilty. They desire for the public the protection which publicity and supervision of industrial enterprises will give it.

It is evident that the people are going to insist on Congress taking up this trust question and settling it, but they will require that the subject be attended to calmly and judiciously, with that caution and conservatism which the consideration of so great a problem demands.

"D—N THE TEXAS."

The memorable words quoted above, uttered by Admiral Schley in a moment of high excitement when the enemy's ships were rushing at him—which have been dwelt upon with such fondness by some of his enemies and lukewarm friends—do not seem, upon analysis, to bear the deep and dark significance which has been attached to them.

Had a theologian used these words they might fairly be taken literally as an earnest wish for the perdition of the Texas and its crew. When spoken by the sailor Schley their true inward meaning was that he was not in command of the Texas and was not concerned about it. He had full confidence in its commander, and knew that he could and would take care of it. He was not anxious for the safety of the Texas, because he did not believe, whatever others might have thought at the moment, that it was in any danger. He may have been fully satisfied, even though his navigating officer thought otherwise, that there was ample room to turn without running into the Texas. So there was. He did not sink the Texas, nor did the Brooklyn collide with it, though the two did come quite near together.

If Admiral Schley had thought his navigating officer would not understand his plain sea speech he would have said, politely, that Captain Philip was in command of the Texas, knew how to take care of it, and would do so—as, indeed, he did. But Admiral Schley said only: "D—n the Texas, he will look out for it," and thereby filled with consternation and horror all his sailor enemies who dislike profanity. They cry out like the First Lord of the Admiralty in "Pinafore":

> Did you hear him? He said "Damn it!" He said "Damn it!"

And as the "Pinafore" chorus joins in "He said 'damn it!'" so does the horrified chorus of the enemies of Schley, as though so violent a word as "damn" had never been heard in the American navy before. Landsmen, however, may have a dim impression that a warship in the hour of battle is not holding religious services.

The expression "damn the Texas" simply meant that it was able to take care of itself, and would do so. It did not mean that Admiral Schley was indifferent to the fate of the Texas, or contemplated with unconcern the possibility of a collision and the drowning of 500 American sailors. Had Schley sunk one of the ships of his own fleet that would have been the end of him as a naval officer. He would have had to face a court-martial instead of a court of inquiry, and would have been dismissed from the navy in disgrace. As he had served some forty years, it is not to be supposed that he was ignorant of these facts, or that, being aware of them, he would run reckless and unnecessary risks. His reputation, not that of his navigating officer, was at stake.

When Schley said "D—n the Texas, it must look out for itself," he simply put from him impatiently what seemed to him the unreasonable objection that his maneuver would endanger the Texas. As has been well said, "Schley's 'D—n the Texas' was not construed by those who heard it as implying censure of that vessel or disregard for its fate, but was an expression of irritation made in the heat of actual battle, just as an ordinary citizen might say 'd——n it' when vexed."

The theory that Admiral Schley is so poor an apology for a man that he did not care if Captain Philip and all his officers and crew went to the bottom is as absurd as it is childish. It was invented to raise ill-feeling against him. There is no more sincerity in these pious expressions of horror over Schley's language than in those virtuous sentiments of Joseph Surface which moved Sir Peter Teazle to observe "O, damn your sentiment."

The Captains who are chiefly concerned about the things which might have happened at Santiago but did not are the Captains who might have been there but were not. Schley was there, and did what his country expected of him. That is an offense these Captains cannot forgive. Their envy is the basis of all the flimsy charges which have been brought by the men who did not against the man who did.

TO CONTINUE WASHINGTON BOULEVARD.

Boston, with its unparalleled park development, especially on metropolitan lines, has no boulevard driveway through its center. Commonwealth avenue boulevard comes in from the west to the Public Garden, but only ordinary traffic streets lead out thence or from the adjacent Common in any other direction. Carriage, coach, cycle, automobile must all take their chances with the slow traffic on the ordinary crowded streets if they would pass through or even enter the heart of Boston. Similar conditions exist in New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, St. Louis, and, to a degree, in Philadelphia, although the great width of Broad street there prevents it from being inconveniently crowded.

Chicago, however, has the proud distinction and immeasurable advantage—and the contrast holds likewise as against all the principal cities of Great Britain—of a special boulevard system, relieved from car lines and heavy traffic, which passes directly through its business center and radiates thence to all its three great divisions. A half-mile link over the river between the North and the South Sides remains to be actually made, but its completion is only a matter of time and adequate study. Counting that connection as effected, Chicago may be described as having a boulevard system whose north and south trunk line, approximating the water front, runs along the edge—the eastern edge—of the business district, while an east and west trunk line, Jackson boulevard, passes directly through that district a little south of its center. It is this last boulevard, penetrating through the thick of business Chicago, which gives the local boulevard system its unique accessibility and usefulness.

Washington boulevard now stops, as Jackson boulevard did until five years ago, at Halsted street, and the plan of extending it through as a boulevard to Michigan avenue, precisely as Jackson boulevard was extended, is now being pushed forward. Mr. Graham of the West Side Park board being especially active in its behalf. No definite efforts appear to have been yet made concerning the portion east of the river, but on petitions representing nearly the entire frontage affected the Council lately tendered to the West Side Park board the portion between Halsted and Canal streets, and a committee of that board now has the matter of acceptance under consideration. Intermittent car tracks, some used and some unused, the car tunnel, and the present inadequate bridge offer special difficulties to the entire scheme. But if the Drainage board erect a new and wide bridge at Washington street one important difficulty, at least, will have been obviated.

Without undertaking to pass upon the practical details of this plan, the idea of another east and west boulevard running through the northern portion of the business district and connecting with the north and south trunk line of the entire boulevard system is obviously one of great importance for the beauty and convenience of the city in its future development.

SOME SPANISH TESTIMONY.

THE TRIBUNE has already printed a summary of the statements of the Captains who were active participants in the naval battle at Santiago, so far as they relate to the leading part which the Brooklyn took in destroying the Spanish fleet and winning the victory. The testimony of the two leading commanders on the other side, Admiral Cervera and Captain Eulate of the Viscaya, is necessary to complete the story.

Captain Philip of the Texas in his narrative says that immediately after the Spaniards were seen coming out it was apparent that Admiral Cervera had planned to run his vessels in column westward, so as to escape between the Brooklyn and the shore before the heavier ships could get way enough to stop him. Again, the Brooklyn was nearest to the Spaniards. It was so near that Cervera, after his defeat, said he "hoped to disable the Brooklyn" if it should fight and then show a clean pair of heels to the other battleships. The plan failed because the other ships fired with deadly accuracy at long range, but that he should have formed such a plan shows that when he came out he calculated that he could escape by disabling the Brooklyn.

The evidence of Captain Eulate of the Viscaya is still more explicit. He was nearer than he wished to be to the Brooklyn. He says that Admiral Cervera's orders were to "devote the fire of their guns to the Brooklyn." The Viscaya was second in the line coming out and found the Texas and Brooklyn riddling the Maria Teresa. What happened to the Viscaya, let Captain Eulate tell in his own words:

> The Brooklyn was a half mile closer to me than any other ship, and I determined to try to ram it, so that the Colon and Oquendo could get away, and I started for it. It made a good mark, with its big broadside, and as I started I thought surely I would get it. But it evidently saw us and quickly it turned about, and making a short circle came at our port side, so that I thought it would ram us. I moved in toward the shore so that I could avoid it, and then I saw the Oquendo had gone ashore also, its steam pipes evidently having been severed by a shell. The maneuver of the Brooklyn was beautiful. We opened a rapid fire at it with all our big guns, but it returned it with terrible effect. The Oregon also hit us several times, but the Brooklyn's broadside, crashing into our superstructure, simply terrorized the men. We worked all our guns at it at one time, and don't see how it escaped us. It simply drove us in to shore, at one time fighting us at 1,100 yards. The Brooklyn had prevented me from getting away, for I could have beaten the Oregon out, as I had a two-mile lead of it. My orders were to try to sink the Brooklyn, and I tried to carry them out. I did not think that its battery could be so terrible as it was.

The Spanish story corroborates in every particular "The Story of the Captains" as to what the Brooklyn did at Santiago. It shows that Commodore Schley's flagship was first, last, and always in the battle, always nearest the enemy, quickest in attack, deadliest in result, maneuvering beautifully, sailing so fast that even the Oregon had hard work to keep up, and firing so fast and furiously that the Spaniards concentrated their attack upon it, hoping by disabling it to get away. It was a remarkable day's work for "a caitiff and a coward," as set down by Admiral Sampson's historian!

Neglect of Brooklyn Bridge.

The deteriorated condition of the Brooklyn bridge affords an excellent example of the difference between the methods of public and private corporations in caring for a costly plant of any kind. The Brooklyn bridge is in the care of the municipal government of Greater New York. According to the report of the eminent engineers who have just completed an inspection of the structure, it has been grossly neglected and can be rendered entirely safe again only by repairs costing $500,000 or $750,000. There has been no adequate inspection of the bridge for years, as illustrated by the fact that when eleven of the steel suspending rods were found to be broken last summer it was discovered that two of these had been broken a long time. If the two had been seen and replaced at once the other nine would not have snapped. The engineers mention numerous other proofs that the bridge is being allowed to go to ruin for lack of ordinary care, such as every railroad gives to its steel bridges. If the Brooklyn bridge had been in the care of a private corporation it would now be in good condition. It would have been inspected several times a year by competent engineers, its joints would have been kept free of mud and rust, and it would have been under the constant care of skilled mechanics. In the hands of a municipal corporation, however, it has suffered from inefficiency and neglect. No matter how costly or delicate the machinery of a public plant may be, it does not receive the conscientious attention that a private firm would bestow upon it. Public indifference and official negligence are the persistent limitations of municipal ownership.

AND again, the Texas seems to have justified Schley's opinion of its capabilities. It looked out for itself.

IT must have struck the critical observer that the work of those Philadelphia kidnapers was decidedly crude and amateurish.

YESTERDAY'S rain might have done much more good had it come along thirty years ago.

I'M still a few jails ahead of Carrie Nation, but she's crawling up.—Yawp Most.

ILLINOIS day at Buffalo seems to have been one grand, sweet song of "Illinoy."

ADMIRAL SCHLEY, retired, has not gone into retirement, though.

BEARING down upon us: The chrysanthemum and the horse show.

THE New York Yacht club, while appreciating Sir Thomas Lipton's jollity and other good points, prefers not to risk the cup again next year, thanks.

CHICAGO day passed off quietly and somewhat damply.

NICELY done, Shepard! Keep it up.—Croker.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Professor.

It was early on the morning of Oct. 9, 1901, the thirtieth anniversary of the great fire.

The professor, being unable to sleep, had gone out of doors to look at the stars.

Suddenly the glare of a tremendous conflagration down-town caught his eye, and he heard the rattle and rumble of fire engines hastening to the scene of danger.

"Well," he said, "it's quite evident that for the last thirty years Chicago has been between two fires."

Johnny on the Camel.

The camel is a large and homely animal and has warts on its knees. You can ride a camel if you want to, but I would rather pay 15 cents and walk. Still, if anybody needs exercise and has a camel I think he ought to ride him. The camel is a very patient animal. He will chew his victuals five minutes and still not have them ready to swallow, but keeps on chewing. The camel frequents deserts and caravans, and has one or two lumps on his back. He is often spoken of in the Bible and in Ben-Hur. We ought to read our Bibles every day and be good. Once there was a Hon that dared a camel to run a race, and the camel took him up. They ran three times around the glittering arena, and neither one was ahead, but when they dashed under the wire on the home stretch the camel straightened out his neck and won by nearly six feet. The camel has three compartments in his stomach and his hair is useful for making shawls and paint brushes.
JOHNNY.

Something That Did.

"What did you see in Chicago that particularly impressed you during your visit there, Mr. Globetrott?"

"Well, its parks, its buildings, its crowds, and so on."

"That's the old story. Didn't you see any particular thing that made a permanent impression—that stuck, as it were?"

"O, yes. At the Stock Yards I saw a man that stuck 500 pigs a day."

Perfectly Plain.

Uncle 'Rastus, who was seeking information concerning mushrooms, had been referred by a preternaturally solemn student in the professor of botany, rush of hair in hand he was addressing that dignitary.

"Would yo' mind tellin' me, Mistah Mandrake," he said, "how to 'stinguish a musharoon f'm a toadstool?"

"Willingly," replied the professor. "In the first place, you must remember that the amanita phalloides, or deadly agaric, closely resembles the agaricus campestris, or edible fungus, which is our common variety and absolutely innocuous. Next, it will be necessary to fix firmly in your mind the distinguishing marks or characteristics of the agaricus campestris, which are these: A pileus not covered with excrescence-like scales; gills of a brownish purple when mature; stalk solid and approximately cylindrical; ring near middle of stalk; base not bulbous and not sheathed by membrane. The distinguishing characteristics of the amanita phalloides, or deadly agaric, are these: Pileus destitute of distinct excrescences; white gills, hollow stalk; large ring, and prominent bulb at base, with membranous upper margin. Bearing these points of differentiation fully in mind you will never be at a loss to determine which variety you encounter in any given case."

"Yes, suh," said Uncle 'Rastus, turning his hat round and round in his fingers. "I un'stan' dat all right, but how's I gwine tell 'em apaht?"

PERSONALS.

Donna Lina, widow of Crispi, has left the famous villa to which her husband had given her name, and is now living quietly in Naples. Crispi's property is all said to be heavily mortgaged.

Mrs. Louise Roble, granddaughter of General Stark of revolutionary fame, has just celebrated her 99d birthday at her home in Manchester, N. H. She is sprightly for a woman of her age.

Professor W. A. Finch, because of ill health, has been compelled to resign his position as secretary of the College of Law of Cornell University. Professor E. W. Huffent is the new secretary.

Dr. Purser, professor of mathematics in the Belfast Queen's College for forty years, has resigned his position. No fewer than four of his students have obtained the position of senior wrangler at Cambridge.

Princess Henry of Baltenburg has a great fondness for canaries and at Osborne there is an aviary full of them. Many of these little birds are also kept in the apartments occupied by the Princess and her children.

Thomas Skelton Harrison, who has succeeded Daniel Baugh as President of the Philadelphia Art club, was until a year ago Diplomatic Agent and Consul General of the United States at Cairo, Egypt, having been appointed by President McKinley.

The four sons of Professor Charles Darwin have all made their mark as scientists. Professor George Darwin is a famous mathematician, Horace Darwin is an authority on physics, Major Leonard Darwin is honorary secretary of the Royal Geographical society, and Francis Darwin is a distinguished botanist.

Spotted.

"Weary," said Mr. Waggles' side partner as they reposed on a slant of tender turf beside the quiet highway, "do you know wot Jigsby's been a-sayin' about you?"

"Nop," said the great man as he looked longingly into the void of his battered can; "wot's he been sayin'?"

"He says," replied the side partner, "that you was once so hard up that you actually sawed a armful o' wood fer a widder woman."

"It's easy enuff to see wot that story means," said the great wanderer, gloomily.

"Wot does it mean, Weary?"

"It means blackmail; that's wot it means," And then, the subject being a delicate one, it was permanently dropped.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Stirring Tael.

A fellow confined in the gaol
Once turned most exceedingly paol.
"What is it?" they cried,
And the fellow replied,
"I thought I had swallowed a whaol."
—Baltimore American.

The Great Unwashed.

The Anarchist respects no laws,
Nor fears the hangman's rope,
Perhaps he courts death thus because
"While there is life there's soap."
—Philadelphia Press.

A LINE-O'-TYPE OR TWO.

THE make-up of the purity convention indicates that there is a psychologic connection between purity and sidewhiskers.

MARQUIS ITO, the man who made Japan famous, says, "I am here for my health." Few of us can say that.

MR. SHOUKAIR of Assyria says "everything is upside down here." If Mr. Shoukair will try standing on his head he may obtain a better view of things.

"THERE are times," says the Hon. Rip Jefferson, "when people want to be amused and entertained without thinking." There are also times when they want to eat, drink, and wear clothes. These times occur frequently.

AT zero, says Lieutenant Bristol, the stadimeter is absolutely accurate. At 10 below zero, we presume, the cold puts it out of business.

"THE errors of the stadimeter," Lieutenant Bristol also testifies, "becomes greater the greater the distance." In which respect the stadimeter resembles some Admirals. At twenty miles, for instance, it's a stand-off between an Admiral and a stadimeter as to which can soak up the most error.

BEFORE we respond to Professor Stagg's appeal for a poet we should like to know what he will pay per stanza. If the price is right we'll furnish him a hair-curler.

The Billoustine.

(20)

"It lacks convincingosity," said I.
"For, you see, if the law of gravity
worked the other way, you wouldn't
fall off the fence."
"Certainly I should," he replied;
"only instead of falling down I
should fall up."
"Can one fall up?"
"Just as easily as two. People fall
up-stairs."
"That's a quibble."
"So is a hen."
"I'm afraid we're wandering from
the subject," said I.
"Well, let's get back to it. What
rhymes with 'way'?"
"Hay—play—recherche."
"They won't do," said he, after a
little reflection. Hold on!—I have
it!—

"I wish the law of gravity
Would work the other way;
For then when I fell off the fence
I'd push the clouds away."

"That won't do, either," I objected.
"You make the syllable 'way' do
double service."
"That's true," said he. "How do
you like—

"In cloudland I would stray"?

"Weak," I replied. "The other is
better."
"Never mind," said he. "I'll think
of it by and——"
He finished the sentence by falling
off the fence and landing on his
head. I assisted him to rise.
"Third time today," he remarked,
rubbing his head.
"Why the devil do you perch on
such a high fence?" said I.
"For the same reason that Teufelsdrockh lived in an attic in Weissnichtwo—to be alone with the Stars."
"Then," said I, "I would suggest
some such contrivance as window-washers wear; else some fine day
you'll crack your crown."
"That's it!" cried the "Fra."
"That's the very idea I have been
groping for! Listen, now!—

"I wish the law of gravity
Worked up instead of down;
For then when I fell off the fence
I shouldn't crack my crown."

[Concluded tomorrow. Order now.]

WE have edited Fra McGinnis' copy carefully, and have never discovered in it anything calculated to bring a blush to the cheek of virtue. As we do not go in for that sort of thing, we never scrutinize printed things for possible double meanings. One or two persons who do have written to complain of the Fra. We beg to remind them that the National Purity convention is now in session, and that admission to it is free.

ANSWERS FOR THE ANXIOUS.

To the Editor: "Bored of Trade" is wrong. The line, "O, Hamlet, what a falling off was there!" is from "Casey at the Bat," as I told you last week. It refers to all the inhabitants of the Hamlet of Mudville falling off in their idolization of Casey. In reply to "Leigh R. Tease," will say that if there is such a book as "Hamlet"—which I much doubt—it probably was written by Mr. Dooley. The ignorance of some people is appalling.
JOHN SMITH.

Decatur, Ill.

To the Editor: Genevieve asks the meaning of the word "veidt." Let me enlighten her. It means the stuff that hats are made of. It is also used to express the state of one's health; at least, I heard a German on the Nord Seit say that "he nevver veidt viner in his life."
A BOER.

NICARAGUA had a tidal wave of absolutely no use to her. It was a dead waste of water. Sir Tommy could have used it to advantage.

CAPTAIN EULATE says he tried to ram the Texas. What the deuce does Eulate know about what he tried to do?

CONCERT SEASON OPENS.

A great banging of pianos ushered in the concert season on Tuesday evening. As usual the pianists ran opposition shows on the same evening, and divided up the available audience, which I estimate at 836, when everybody turns out. A larger number than that attend some of the Thomas concerts, but cannot be relied upon to turn out for a piano or vocal recital or a chamber music concert.

The Sherwood concert made the most noise, so I attended. I felt noisy that evening. Especially did I enjoy the Revolutionary selections, so called because one feels like rising and breaking things when the average pianist assaults it. Mr. Sherwood used both hands, and all ten fingers were pressed into service; sometimes four and five at once. The notes followed one another in rapid succession, sometimes recurring and then accelerating. I mention these things because a critic is supposed to say something about a performance.

I particularly recommend the last composition, "Midsummer Night's Dream," to pianists in search of good things. It is by Templeton Strong, an American composer, and a very charming composition. The spirit of the Shakspeare comedy is happily caught.
CRITICUS PLUB-DUBBE.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY retired yesterday. Admiral Cervera regrets that "Reprehensible Winfield" did not retire on the day of the scrimmage.

IT would seem that Lieutenant Bristol overlooked a bet in preparing his statement before he consulted the charts. But possibly the gentleman didn't think much of the charts. No one else does.

THE Indiana school of thought is represented at the purity convention by Mr. Plymate of Crawfordsville, whose name has a Cockney sound. Mr. Plymate is the author of "The New Crusade," which is said to be as pure as they make 'em.

THERE are three kinds of holidays—legal holidays, bank holidays, and City Hall holidays. One of the last-named occurred yesterday. The provocation was, as usual, slight.

SOME big Finns are on the new petition to the Czar. It's a whale.

READER: The name of Mrs. O'Leary's cow was Bossie.
S. L. T.

THERE are plenty of people down in Indiana who still remember the "Major," though it has been a good many years since he played his last practical joke. The "Major" started in life as a farmer. He stuck to tilling the soil long enough to accumulate several hundred acres of land along the Ohio and a good-sized bunch of gray whiskers, which he wore on the end of his chin in the position prescribed by all the humorists. By the time the "Major" was 50 years old he was, in appearance, the typical "granger" or "rube" of the comic weeklies. Perhaps it was that fact that inspired him to retire and devote his declining years to the profession of practical joking. At any rate he leased his land at a cash rental of $4 an acre and bought a cottage in town, living on his income and the pleasure he got out

HE WOULD NAIL THE TINPANS TO THE SHELF.

of "putting up deals" on unsuspecting people. Meanwhile he cultivated the growth on his chin, wore his trousers in his boots, and "made up" more than ever like a "country jake" who had just come in to see the elephant. It is likely that his unsophisticated appearance had something to do with his success.

When he first moved to town the "Major" had had little experience in the matter of practical joking. By way of accumulating wisdom in that direction he practiced assiduously on his wife. For instance, after "Aunt Sally" had finished baking half a dozen juicy apple pies and had set them out to cool in their tin pans on the shelf which runs along the side of the "summer kitchen" the "Major" would get the lady to go into the house on an errand and, while she was gone, he would carefully and quickly nail each of the tin pans to the shelf, so that when she came to take the pies into the house she found that they exhibited a strange and mysterious reluctance to be separated from the shelf. The "Major," meanwhile, was lying down behind the currant bushes, laughing violently, but silently at "Aunt Sally's" vain struggles.

Finally, after the "Major" had, in theatrical parlance, "tried it on the dog" for a few months he decided that he was skillful enough as a practical joker to make his public appearance. The "Major" had nothing else to occupy him and he worked overtime at the business of practical joking, so that soon he had an established reputation in the line. But there came a time when the "Major" produced his masterpiece in the practical joke line and thereafter he never did anything to even approach it. They tell the story still with roars of laughter down about South Bend.

There came into the town a fat little German saloonkeeper, who opened a neat lit-

"AIN'T SOLD THE WOOD YET, HEV YE?"

tle German saloon. Before his coming the town had been "dry" and the "Major," along with the rest, had been obliged to quench his thirst from the depths of a private jug. In and about the town lived fifteen or twenty respectable and hard-working German families, the heads of which soon got into the habit of meeting after supper at Hagenbuehler's saloon. There they would sit for an hour or two about the tables, drinking their beer, singing the old German songs, and renewing the pleasant memories of the fatherland. They were simple, quiet, industrious men, and their revelry was confined to the singing in deep, bass chorus of "O Tannenbaum" and similar old songs. The "Major" used to listen to the sounds of the beer glasses clinking on Hagenbuehler's well-polished tables and wonder what way he should show his genius as a practical joker. One August day the opportunity came. The "Major" had passed Hagenbuehler's on his way home and had heard the German chorus singing "Ah-lee ah-lo" in lusty voices. When he went across the public square he saw a loaded wood wagon tied to the long "rack." On top of the load lay a long sappling, near the top of which was attached a huge hornets' nest. The hornets' nest looked fresh and business-like and the "Major" was pleased a moment later when he saw old "Si" Heffron, the owner of the wood, come over from the court house.

"What you doin' with the hornets' nest, Si," asked the "Major."

"I jes brung it along in with the wood. Thought mebbe somebody like it fer a curosity."

"Ain't sold the wood yit, hev ye?"

"Naw."

"Well, I don't need no wood. What you askin' fer it?"

"Four dollars an' two bits fer the load as it stands."

"Wall, I don't need no wood. But if you'll let it go fer $4 an' throw in the hornets' nest I'll save ye from haulin' it back to the farm."

Old "Si" let the wood go and the "Major" got possession of the coveted hornets' nest. He ordered the old man to unload the wood at his house and started back down-town with the sapling which bore the abode of the hornets. By going through an alley he managed to reach the front door of Hagenbuehler's without attracting any attention. It was close to the supper hour and most of the inhabitants were indoors. The street was almost deserted. As he neared the saloon the "Major" could hear the German chorus still rolling at full strength. The front door was closed. The "Major" opened it and stepped quietly inside. As he did so he noticed that Hagenbuehler was busy with his countrymen and had not noticed his arrival. Forthwith the "Major" locked the front door on the inside and put the key in his pocket. Then he advanced to the bar and leaned his sapling up against it with the hornets' nest down so that it would attract no attention. Presently Hagenbuehler took his place behind the bar and the "Major" bought a drink. This he swallowed and waited a minute, leaning back against the bar as if interested in the singing until the proprietor went back to his seat at the table and joined in the drinking song.

Then the "Major" quietly made his way

HE LEANED HIS HORNETS' NEST AGAINST THE BAR.

to the back door of the saloon, after first kicking the hornets' nest and getting an angry buzz in response. The key was in the back door. All unobserved the "Major" took it out and stepped into the alley, locking the door behind him. Then he laughed noiselessly and went around in front to await developments.

Presently the chorus was broken by a painful "Donnerwetter." Then came a rush of feet to the front door and loud outcries of anger and pain. The feet sounded again as they ran to the back of the saloon. Then at last the glass in the front windows and in the doors broke with loud crashes and the men began to fall and jump out on to the side. It was as if a mine had exploded inside Hagenbuehler's and was blowing his customers in every direction. The "Major" waited till the climax came and then ran swiftly home. He told "Aunt Sally" what had happened and said if any-

IT WAS AS IF A MINE HAD EXPLODED.

body called for him to say that he was in the country and wouldn't be back for a couple of weeks. Then he disappeared. "Aunt Sally" was a member of a woman's league which had been bitterly opposed to the opening of the saloon, and, for the first time in his career as a practical joker, the "Major" found his wife in full sympathy with him. She faced the angry crowd which shortly came hunting for the "Major" and sent them back home shortly and sharply. But the "Major" himself never got over the effects of it. It was several weeks before he dared to come back to town, and, though he made one or two feeble attempts to live up to his reputation, he never was equal to it again.

POOLING A THEATER AUDIENCE.

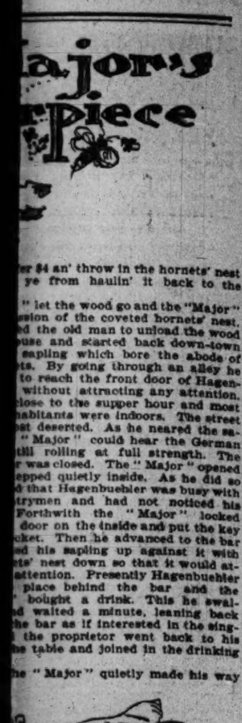
Apropos of the wave of melodrama now almost engulfing the local stage, Justice Jerome recalls this story of his father, the late Lawrence R. Jerome, who as "Larry" Jerome was one of the best known of the old school of practical jokers and "men about town." With a friend Mr. Jerome was watching the progress of a real heart attack of the old days, the plot, of course, revolving about the disposition of a mortgage that threatened to thwart the happiness of the heroine—the charming Mrs. John Hoey, in her day as popular as any actress of these times. With the plot at its thickest, the heroine in despair, the villain triumphant, and the outlook in every way dark for the persecuted girl as the curtain was descending at the end of the third act, "Larry" Jerome, with tears rolling down his cheeks, rose from his seat and in most impassioned tones, his voice broken with sobs, but audible all over the house, exclaimed to his companion:

"By heaven, Tom, I'll pay that mortgage myself!"

Then this consummate old joker and clever actor strolled out into the lobby to enjoy one of the biggest sensations a first night audience at Wallack's had had in their lives. Incidentally, too, the ruse of Jerome's helped materially to the making of the play.—New York Times.

October.

Now is the time when bright leaves fall—
But, strange enough, this is not all;
The glories which fill autumn's day
Work, somehow, to make coal go up.
—Detroit Free Press.



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LAWNDALE LOSES A LANDMARK.

Old Police Station Torn Down to Make Way for the Metropolitan "L" Extension.

The Lawndale Police Station, a landmark of the suburb, was torn down yesterday to make way for the Douglas Park extension of the Metropolitan "L." The old station originally was a blacksmith shop. Lieutenant Cosgrove and his men have taken temporary quarters in an abandoned saloon at Ogden and Millard avenues.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given.

	Age.
James M. Burns, Helen Grady	25—18
Gosdeck, Adele Hasberg	22—18
Charles H. Goll, Della C. Brogan	30—25
John Hermann, Louise Braun	41—38
Walter Cooper, Emma Torgersen	21—20
John Lee, Mary Leo	26—26
Frank A. Johnson, Alma F. Wittgren	23—20
Vaclav J. Valik, Julia Valis	22—19
Johnny Hilkens, Stella Heable	21—21
Henry H. Hinsch, Minnie L. Schendorf	27—21
Jesse G. Farrer of Holland, Mich., Mary E. Erwin	28—28
Jacob Finegan, Rose Brennan	30—31
Fred L. Viel of Fenton, Mich., Florence Engel of Evansville, Ind	24—22
Nicholas Petersen, Katharine Sayers	30—30
Neri Goldman, Madge Graham	24—23
George K. Wilson, Stella Alfred	30—21
Thomas A. Quan, Theresa H. Engle	24—20
Charles Doty, Alice C. Leber	41—31
Jose Krencicki, Josefina Plechito	23—19
Antoni Sacsatka, Annie Wilk	30—28
Charles Gillespie of St. Louis, Mo., Luella Clark of same	29—27
William L. Mohr, Lillian C. Ripley	33—29
Mathias M. Bates, Caroline Bilgass	36—34
James M. Graham, Lillie Roberts	29—24
John P. Morse, Grace Hagan	43—33
Arthur W. Plum, Anna McDevitt	34—30
Marcyn Slotwienski, Rose Szczepinska	23—19
Henry Heady of Oak Park, Ill., Genevieve Williams of same	21—18
Timothy Twohill, Lizzie Feeney	35—30
Frank Szanioud, Bessie Tocauer	25—23
Walter Rich of Bloomington, Ill., Hattie Hourtienne of New Haven, Mich	20—20
William Crawford, Helen Nichols	27—22
Thomas Hinge of Milan Center, Ill., Sophia Langfeld of same	24—18
Godman Mish, Sadie Cope	24—18
Charles D. Elson, Annie F. Chambers	30—29
Henry Meyer, Maggie Feit	23—21
Joseph Redlich, Pauline Treusch	29—21
Jesse James, Clara Cobb	33—28
Arthur D. Brain, Lillian Rhodes	21—21
Fred Fenstermacher, Jennie Vandening	30—21
James A. Jones, Margarethe S. Walton	26—20
Charles J. Broman, Mathilda C. Lodin	41—33
Frederick Hoffmann of Riverside, Ill., Bertha Hein of same	24—19
Christian Kann, Helen Dillensburg	24—17
Charles Snyder, Mary Hoffman	29—26
William E. Leese, Nellie Gibbins	29—26
Howard Pratt, Helen Boyce	29—26
Alois Peters, Sadie M. Hollenbeck	29—26
John C. Anthony, Agnes C. Schultz	29—26
Roy D. Garrett, Maud E. Smith	27—24
Frank Harshe of Whiting, Ind., Rose O'Brien of same	24—17
Frank E. Martin, Mabel E. Engstrom	29—29
Robert B. Manley, America West	27—17
Erick Johnson, Judith Lund	27—19
Charles Blades, Minnie Hinrichsen	24—19
George Hennings, Louise Buschow	23—19
Richard Richardson, Anna Blomstrom	29—29
Henry Hilger, Milan E. Schendorf	21—21
Robert N. Fredberg, Frieda E. Rask	23—20
Louis Ellmaer, Jennie Jaworsky	24—20
Frank Stoner of Louise Bass	24—20
August Hoppe, Margrethe Jesmund	29—23
Fred Schultz, Mary Colasterstra	29—28

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE AT SPRINGfield yesterday licensed the following corporations:

Rosenbom Bros.' Manufacturing company, Chicago; capital, $2,500; manufacturing and dealing in building materials; incorporators, Elmer H. Rosenbom, O. Adams, S. H. Adams.

American Pickle company, Chicago; capital, $10,000; manufacturing pickles and condiments; incorporators, George N. Lyman, William F. Wing, Harry S. Bignor.

Chicago Electrical and Supply company, Pecatonica; capital, $2,500; mercantile business; incorporators, Eugene Hance, I. S. Sumner, W. S. Saunders.

Sterns Steel Range company, Chicago; capital, $5,000; manufacturing stoves and hardware; incorporators, Sarah Sterns, Heldman, Charles O. Reynolds, James S. Stone.

American Bottom Oil company, Edwardsville; capital, $20,000; bore and mine for gas, oil, and minerals; incorporators, Ferdinand Keller, Martin Keller, Keller Jr.

United Shirt Vest company, Chicago; capital, $25,000; manufacture furnishing goods; incorporators, Samuel Kerr, Robert A. Kerr, Charles O. Carpenter.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD—LOST, ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN Van Buren and Jackson, afternoon, old-fashioned gold brooch, scroll work with leaves and fruit interwoven. Address V 144, Tribune office.

LOST—A SMALL BUNDLE OF LEAD PENCILS and rubber; suitable reward. Return to 2437 Michigan-av., or Room 64 Borden Block.

LOST—BLACK AND WHITE BEAGLE PUPPY; $5 reward. 33 Rush-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CLEMMIE: ILL; MUST WRITE; what address; will watch Tribune personals for same. LITTLE MOTHER.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—BALDNESS, DANDRUFF, PREMature loss of hair, and all the diseases of the scalp successfully and scientifically treated by PROFESSOR ROSSELL, the well known HAIR SPECIALIST. If you cannot call personally send the combings of your hair. A microscopical examination will be made and a report covering the true condition will be sent you. It is not necessary to lose your hair or remain bald. Consultation free. MADAME ROSSELL, 31 Grand Opera House.

SPECIALIST FOR THE HAIR AND SCALP. Mme. Marshall Field Annex Bldg.

PERSONAL—
THOUSANDS OF SALARIED PEOPLE and families in moderate circumstances do their trading through us on "cash prices—a cash basis." You can select from our elegant new stocks everything worn by men, women and children or used in furnishing a home complete, from parlor to kitchen. Beautifully decorated chinaware given away with all purchases of $10 or over. Established in 1880. E. SHOWERS & CO., 215 and 36 Floor. 217-219 State-st.

PERSONAL—CONSTIPATION CURED.
DR. HARTWIG'S HERBAL REMEDIES. WITHOUT PHYSICS. We guarantee our specific remedy to work with a steadily decreasing dose, beginning with a teaspoonful and ending with one drop. Nothing like it before offered. No CASE, no matter how stubborn, PERMANENTLY CURED. Write for free CIRCULAR on Constipation, Specialists' Specific Co., Room 710 La Salle-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—HIGH-CLASS FURS, SEAL, MINK, Persians, and other garments; remodeling and repairing your specialty. You can make part payment now on these goods for fall delivery. Be sure and see us.

DAVID BECKER & CO.,
Formerly of Marshall Field & Co., 90 Wabash-av., across from Marshall Field's. Telephone Cent. 2540.

PERSONAL—UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.
WE WILL SELL OUT FOR
100 per cent profit to jewelers when we will sell you the same quality of unredeemed diamonds, watches, and silverware at half the jewelers' prices. Call and try us. Bauman Loan Co., 159 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL—INVEST YOUR MONEY IN wheat, which is cheap, instead of high-priced stocks. It should eventually sell much higher. Write for valuable pamphlet on Speculation. Address H. H. CARR & CO., commission, 90 Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—MANICURING,
HAIR AND SCALP TREATMENT.
LADIES! GENTLEMEN!
MME. BARTONE,
Suite 525, 2000 Dearborn.

PERSONAL—BUY WHEAT AND CORN ON cent condition; present prices look cheap; for our book, "Successful Speculation," free. Jos. Leiter & Son, 23 Traders' Building, Chicago.

PERSONAL—SMITH: CALL AT ONCE AND buy a diamond on the easiest terms of payment ever heard of. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 State-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts, birthmarks; 12 years' experience; 7 years' office; indorsed by prominent physicians. MME. ETTYES, Rm. 417 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—LADIES FIND 1ST-CLASS HOME accommodations and expert nursing during confinement in doctor's private residence. 279 W. Adams-st.

PERSONAL—SEND 40 CENTS AND GET BY return mail a fine song published; piano cheap. Write Publishers' Agency, 32 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—"GERMAN IN 12 WEEKS" FOR beginners. Thurs., Sat., 4 and 7:30 p. m. R. 438, 31 Van Buren-st.

PERSONAL—BRING IN YOUR FURS BEFORE you go to the country and have repaired. Reliable furrier, Henry Kessler, R. 45, 88 E. Washington.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, warts, birthmarks, etc., permanently removed by electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — WRINKLES, MOLES, AND age removed permanently; acne TOMPKINS, M. D., 1306 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, moved by electric needle; cure guaranteed. A. KALLMAN, 1210 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guarantee. Frederick Feres & Co., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—MRS. M. E. FRANCIS COMPLEXION SPECIALIST, 2d floor, 241 Wabash-av. Consultation free.

PERSONAL — THE ONLY HORSERADISH that quarters, finest in city; cheese, butter, eggs. Lee & Klein Market, 65 Randolph.

PERSONAL—MADAME AUWERDA, ORIGINAL and maker of elegant and well fitted La Salle-av., Flat D.

PERSONAL—KELLBERT INSTITUTE, LATE Royal Music Institute, Berlin, 1851; movement cure. Dyche Bldg., 65 Randolph-st.

PERSONAL—WRITER'S CRAMP, PARALYSIS, etc., cured visibly cured; new scientific system. Address T 567, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—RHEUMATISM, SUCCESSFULLY by Swedish method. HILDA MALMQUIST, 78 La Salle-av., Flat D.

PERSONAL—OXYGEN IS THE GREAT INdorsed vitality. Office, 78 State.

PERSONAL—FACIAL SCALP TREATMENT. Suite 313-314.

PERSONAL—MANICURE AND ELECTRIC Washington-st.

PERSONAL—POLKE INST., 87 WASHINGTONMovements; hydropathy; elec. baths.

PERSONAL—RHEUMATISM CURED OR NO HENRY ULLRICH, 40 Dearborn.

DETECTIVES AND AGENCIES.

THE DETECTIVE SERVICE CO., OFand principal cities of U. S., Canada, Mexico and New York. Stock Ex Bldg. M. 4760.

THE HOLAND DETECTIVE AGENCY,

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY. GIVEN AWAY.
On receipt of postal I will send you plans of 150 new houses, located on West, North, and South sides and in suburbs; for sale on monthly payments of from $8 to $35, same as rent. Very small cash payment. Prices $1,175 to $5,000. Let your rent money pay for a home.
WRITE AT ONCE. CALL AT ONCE.
S. E. GROSS, 6TH FLOOR MASONIC TEMPLE.
STATE AND RANDOLPH-STS.
OVER 12,000 HOMES SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS IN 22 YEARS.

FOR SALE—INVESTORS, ATTENTION! One of the handsomest and best built store and flat buildings in city; leading retail street; 3-story and base; price $25,000; no trade; store never idle; first-class occupancy; will bear closest inspection; you can deal direct with owner; actual buyers only. Address T 550, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT NEW HOUSE, PERfect specimen of modern up-to-date architecture; beautiful interior; large grounds; choice location on boulevard; cost $145,000; price $100,000; will consider offer of $80,000; rare chance for great bargain. MATSON HILL, 414, No. 205 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING and dock property; large or small quantities; will advance money for building; switching charges. H. H. WALKER & CO., 201 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—4 STORES INSIDE THE LOOP, cheap; Stickney and Chicago acres; 10 years' time; 3 cors. on Wilson Park; no one can undersell me. NELSON THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DOCKS, WAREHOUSE, AND MFG. sites at Chicago and Detroit; or rent. WALLACE BROS., Detroit Mich.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
STATE-ST., NEAR 55TH-ST.
50 FEET.
Extremely low price this week.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE UNIMPROVED LAND SOUTH and adjoining Jackson Park, between Yates-av. and the lake and Jackson Park and 71st-st., containing approximately fifty-four (54) acres. With riparian rights. For particulars apply to WILKINSTON & CO., Tacoma Bldg., 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—YOUR PRICE 28 or 40 feet adjoining fine new 2-flat bldg. We bash-av., just s. of 60th-st. See it quick. Must have some money immediately. P. F. McCARTHY & CO., State and 69th-sts.

FOR SALE—THESE ARE BARGAINS—3-FLAT, near 47th L sta.; rents $1,440; price $11,500. 5-flat, near Lexington-av., L sta.; rents $1,300; price $10,000.
C. A. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., BET. 56TH AND 57TH; choice residence frontage; flats prohibited in block. WM. A. PRIDMORE, 324 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULevards or in Kenwood district, go to MATSON HILL, 414, No. 205 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 9-ROOM RESIDENCE ON best street, Eggleston; cheap. E 501, Tribune.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BRICK RESIdence, 10 sunny rooms, 20 ft. lawn, 40 ft. lot; desirable neighborhood, close to Jackson-blvd.; no cash required; will accept clear real estate for equity; mtg. $3,500. Address T 588, Tribune.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM FRONT 6 AND T R. FLAT of Garfield-av.; 2 baths, 2 mantels, water heat; $6,750; worth $7,500.
SOUTHARD & TRUMBINER, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INVESTORS, SEE OUR CORNER 15-flat bldg., one block from Ashland-av.; near elevated; and make offer for it.
STROETER & KIMBALL, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR 50TH AND CHICAGOav., $300 each; monthly payments if desired.
DAVIS & HALL, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS AND RESIdence lots, corner and inside, Ashland-av.; bargains; see them. DELAMATER, 88 Washington.

FOR SALE—839 ADAMS, FINE BRICK HOUSE, 10 r., extra good condition; immediate possession; want offer. OWNER, 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGE, WILLIS-CT., paying 20 per cent; leaving city. Address V 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LOT ON ADAMS near Desplaines-st.; 60 or 85x166; very cheap. R. O'DWYER, 108 Desplaines-st., cor. Monroe.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON DOUGLAS-Blvd. and Turner-av., below market value.
SIDNEY LOEB & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PIECE OF MANUfacturing property; West Side; 80x120 ft., at a bargain. Address V 106, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EQUITY OF $3,000 IN WEST SIDE improved. Address N X 505, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—IF YOU WANT TO get a home at a bargain now is the time to buy, as a large discount will be allowed on the remaining new houses I have for sale at Edgewater bought during the month.
These houses are modern in every respect, good neighborhoods, large lots, all improvements in, rapid transit by Lake Shore and Northwestern; prices from $5,300 up to $18,000. Call and investigate this before purchasing elsewhere.
J. L. COCHRAN,
95 Dearborn-st.
Tel. Main 1695.

FOR SALE—BELLEVUE-PL.—MODERN SOUTH front 12-room dwelling; hot water heat; price, $25,000; will take some trade.
MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOME—8-ROOM modern residence, east corner, 100 by 150 feet; $4,800. H. H. BANFORD, 108 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS—EVANSTON.
Two fine houses, No. 2418 Harrison-st., No. 2824 Hawison-st. Terms to suit.
FOERSTER, 1523 Columbus-av., Wilmette, Ill.

FOR SALE—LOOK! LOOK!! EVANSTON—
CHANCE TO MAKE $500 OR $1,000.
Get a move on, for it is going, going, gone also.
CHOICE CORNER IN SOUTH EVANSTON, 50x149, or 100x150; street paved, sewer, water, gas, stone walks; sanitations; must sell by building; buy now while cheap.
H. A. OSBORNE, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE— BARGAINS—
WILMETTE.
7, 8 AND 9 ROOM HOUSES.
TERMS TO SUIT.
FOERSTER,
1523 Columbus-av., Wilmette.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL CORNER LOT, 200X200 ft., and 9-room residence; splendid shade and shrubbery; rapid transit; situate between Morgan Park and Beverly Hills. Come in or write; price only $8,000; will divide lot to suit.
WM. H. BROWN & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—HAVE A FEW houses left; must sell to close estate F. D. Cossitt, deceased; 7, 8, 9, 10 rooms. Write for booklet and particulars. F. D. COSSITT JR., executor.

FOR SALE—BERWYN—5 TO 15 ROOM HOUSES, $1,000 to $15,000; some bargains; will build to suit. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle, R. 533.

FOR SALE — WINNETKA, GLENCOE, AND other north suburban property; lots, tracts, and acres. E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THREE SEVEN ROOM HOUSES; just completed; hardwood; 2 feet; $1,350; new suburban type; 3 cars. Robt. Lee, Wilmette, Ill.

FOR SALE—LELAND-AV., NEAR MILWAUKEE (Jefferson Park); 2-story house; lot 48x125; $2,000. CHARLES L. SCHLAAR, 184 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LOTS ON WOODED HILLS at Palos Park; $300 and up; altitude 150 feet; fare 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES, NEAR ELECTRIC LINE at Stickney; half value this week. 1430 Unity Bldg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OUT THEY GO—OCT. 10 AND 15, to North Dakota, where crops are bountiful, climate beautiful, land cheap, and money inactive. For prices and excursion rates and map, call upon WM. H. BROWN & CO., 155 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—12,000 ACRES OF TIMBER LAND in Arkansas; will sell 5,000 I. or to the acre; in a solid block; r. r. through center of tract; one of the choicest tracts in the State; price $500 per acre. Address V 106, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES CHOICE LEVEL BLACK corn land, near Winamac, Ind.; well ditched and tiled; improvement of little value; similar land in Ill. Near Rice Lake; your price $40. WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—140-ACRE FARM 60 miles from Chicago; $4,500; exchange for improved Chicago real value. F. A. SENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—300-ACRE HIGHLY IMPROVED ranch, near Ontario, California; groves in full bearing; income $18,000 per annum; price $100,000, clear.

FOR SALE—Orange and lemon grove, full bearing; finest location; Redlands, California. Cal.; price $2,000; will exchange for Chicago income.
OTIS JONES,
115 Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FARM LANDS—
Owners of farms located in McHenry, Lake, Cook, Kendall, Kane, Du Page, and Will Counties, in the State of Illinois, who desire to sell, rent, or increase value of farms $10 to $25 per acre without any cash outlay, should write or call on AUSTIN CLEMENT, Vice President of the Page Woven Wire Fence Company, 300 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—HYDE PARK—DETACHED RESIdence or strictly modern flat; up to $30,000; clear; in exchange for clear lots; prefer Southeast Logan square, N. W.; homes are in big demand in that section of city.
HAIR & CO., Owners, 167 Dearborn.

WANTED—WE GIVE CASH AND CENTRALLY located business property for 1,000 to 1,200 acres Wabash bottom land.
WM. H. BROWN & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WE GIVE CASH FOR NORTH OR South Dakota wild lands. WM. H. BROWN & CO., 155 La Salle-st., Chicago. Mention this paper.

WANTED—I WILL BUY CHICAGO PROPERTY at half value; if you want to sell quickly at 50c on dollar, state location, describe fully, and name lowest figure. Address V 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR property quick or buy a farm in any part of the country, see TAYLOR CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—OTHER PROPERTY FOR $10,000 equity in fine Sedgwick Park residence.
H. H. BANFORD, 108 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HANGING ON TO OLD PRICES is no way to obtain new business; we have choice Chicago South Side property and really want to sell list with the hustlers; we sell so as to sell again. "We all die for dollars," and we each get them for you if you let us handle your property. Tell us what kind of property you want.
WM. H. BROWN & CO., 155 LA SALLE-ST., Suite 406-408, 155 La Salle-st.

WANTED—CHICAGO MAN WANTS WELL IMproved income property, worth about $10,000; have for same cash (or assume) and clear Illinois farm, worth $5,000. Address T 587, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM WITH LIVING spring thereon 35 minutes from City Hall. Address V 105, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—STORES AND FLATS—ALL rented, good tenants, fine location Hyde Park corner, clear, cash value $40,000, and if needed $60,000 cash value in Logan square lots, finely located, built up all around them, clear for strictly A1 farm in Illinois or Michigan, or central located improved. Dept. this ad, tells what it says. HAIR & CO., Owner, 167 Dearborn.

WANTED—CHOICE NORTH OR SOUTH SIDE vacant or farm, for $22,000 equity in fine 6-flat bldg., on Michigan-av., worth $30,000; mtg. $8,000, 5 per cent. C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

EXCHANGE—MODERN 6-FLAT, 7 AND 8 H. stone front, near 48th and Calumet-av.; rents $27.50; equity $15,000; consider H. P. 12-r. house, near $9,000; bal. cash or clear vacant.
H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle.

EXCHANGE—A1 CLEAR FARM, $11,000, BUT few better ones; superb location; consider first-class 3 or 4 flat, North or South. H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle.

NEW MODERN APARTMENT BUILDING IN fine South Side location to exchange for clear old improved or vacant. CALL AT 1407 PARTY, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE — $4,000 EQUITY IN BUSIness lot; want home or will trade land anywhere; must be clear. Address P J 35, Tribune.

EXCHANGE — EQUITY IN FIRST-CLASS apartment building for first-class vacant. WILSON, 140 Dearborn-st.

WANT SOUTH SIDE LOT FOR SOUTH SIDE 3 or 6 flat. DR. KEAN, 157 Clark-st.

$10,000 CLEAR VACANT FOR STOVE HEATED flats, brick or frame. N N 410, Tribune office.

WANT SOUTH SIDE LOT FOR RICH FOREIGN patent. DR. KEAN, 157 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 5 and 5½ per cent without commission. Special fund to loan in any amount with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.
Payments are not required, but are permitted. Every payment reduces the amount of principal and interest.
The borrower sees payment credited on his note and pays interest only on the balance.
First gold mortgages for sale in amounts to suit. Send for detailed memoranda, stating amount you wish to invest.
Bank and individual references.
ROSE & CO., 108 Dearborn-st.

BUILDING LOANS—
We will make loans as small as $5,000 at 4½% where margin of security is usually large.
Can you pay a portion of your present loan? If we can quote you very advantageous rates. Prepayments allowed. No delays.
If under foreclosure, save your equity by sale of property through our
REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT.
We have many clients with cash to loan and looking for bargains in real estate.
BUILDING LOANS AT LOWEST RATES.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
CHANDLER MORTGAGE COMPANY.
(Not Incorporated.)
FIRST MORTGAGES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
FIVE PER CENT.
Collateral trust bonds of the F. R. Chandler Securities Trust in denominations of $1,000. Limited issue.
110 DEARBORN-ST.

LOANS AT LOWEST RATES ON VACANT OR
improved city or suburban property in amounts
from $500 upward. Building loans made. Prepayment privileges. Prompt attention to applications.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
401-402 Chamber of Commerce Building.

REAL ESTATE LOANS—
WITHOUT COMMISSION.
Lowest rates for desirable business.
BUILDING LOANS—PROMPT INSPECTION.
HEINEMANN & HEINEMANN,
MORTGAGE BANKERS, 92 LA SALLE-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay.
GOODWILLIE & MORRIS,
CANNELL & McCLURE, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 3008 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY TO LOAN ON COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY BANK,
169 Jackson-blvd.
MAKES BUILDING LOANS IN 24 HOURS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at 5 and 5½ per cent; no attorney's fee; privilege to pay all or part before maturity and stop interest if desired; loans made.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN—
ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.
from 4 to 6 per cent,
according to amount of security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on applications; lowest rates.
MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

WHY NOT BUILD A HOME ON THAT LOT OF yours? We put it up complete and furnish the money; 100 sets of plans to choose from. Title, CASE & PADDOCK, Contractors, 115 Dearborn-st.

LOW RATES ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—
Very favorable terms; exceptional facilities for building loans.
E. G. PAULING, 182 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
81 and 83 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

FOR SALE—6% GOLD MORTGAGES, $700, $800, $1,000, $1,200, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500. Title, Guarantee & Trust Co., trustee. Send for list. SAM BROWN JR. & SON, 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
GRAHAM & MORTON, Bankers, Fire Insurance, and Steamship Agents, 134 W. Madison-st. Open evenings.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 4½, 5, 5½, AND 6 PER cent, any amount, upon improved Chicago real estate securities. BARNES & PARISH, 145 La Salle-st.

W. G. STOUGHTON, 132 LA SALLE-ST.—
Money to loan at 4½, 5 or 6 per cent.
Prompt building loans.

4½ PER CENT MONEY—$5,000 UP; UNHEARD of terms; don't accept any part back any time. Address P 367, Tribune office.

JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on real estate; best terms; no delay; we pass on security; building loans a specialty.

McLANE & GUNN, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—Real estate loans; we pass on security; no delay; small expense; building loans made.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT 5 and 6 per cent; lowest rates. WALTER T. DWIGHT & CO., 95 Washington-st.

MORTGAGES FOR SALE ON NEW BRICK AND stone improvements; Chicago Title and Trust Co. papers. JOHN F. REHM, 115 Monroe-st.

HART & FRANK, 128 AND 130 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates. No delay.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—PAYable in currency.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 100 Dearborn-st.

C. KUNKEL & CO. BUY GOOD NOTES, INtimate and tax money; advance loans on real estate at lowest rates. 592 Sheffield-av.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., MONEY loaned on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; immediate inspection. Second floor, 95 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice improved Chicago loans made.
KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, Bankers, 73 Dearborn.

WESTERN STATE BANK—
N. W. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.
Loans made on Chicago real estate.

BAIRD & WARNER, 99 LA SALLE-ST., MAKE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE; LOWEST RATES; QUICK ACTION.

5 PER CENT 5 YR. BONDS, SECURED BY property worth $30,000; abstract, trust deed, and bonds are all complete. Address V 105, Tribune.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500 UPWARDS ON VACANT or improved. Building loans made.
WHITESIDE & WENTWORTH, 140 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
Phone 2137 M. 150 La Salle-st.

$200 TO $50,000 REAL ESTATE LOANS, 4½%. Remember the only thing that's real is real estate. A. C. BARTLETT & CO., Lake-st., Chicago.

TO LOAN—5 PER CENT, ANY SUM; BUILDING loans; we pass on security; no delay.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

SHORT TIME 1ST AND 2D MORT. LOANS. Money advanced to owners.
CHAS. HOPPER, 805 Tacoma Bldg.

ELSER & WESTMAN, 85 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on improved city real estate at lowest rate; mortgages bought and sold; no delay.

SIDNEY LOEB & CO., 125 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN MONEY ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES; NO DELAY.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. W. CORNER DEARborn and Washington-sts.—Loans on Chicago real estate.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON approved Chicago real estate.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND SUBurban real estate; reasonable rates.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 84 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—$2,000 TO $50,000 ON FIRST MORTgages; Chicago money; no delay; no other business. WILL H. MOORE, 10th floor, 204 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT AND IMP.; lowest rates. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

WANTED—FROM PRINCIPAL, $5,000 LOAN; ample security. Address V 122, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

4½, 4¾, AND 5 PER CENT REAL ESTATE loans in amounts from $2,000 to $10,000.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN,
Main floor, 84 La Salle-st., opposite City Hall.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
DO YOU ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH FROM $50 TO $1,000 ON THE FOLLOWING SECURITY, LOCATED ANYWHERE IN COOK COUNTY, ON
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY.
THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION.
YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION WITH NO PUBLICITY. YOU CAN BE PAID BACK ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT YOU BEST. ANY PARTIAL PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN THE COST OF THE LOAN. THERE ARE NO RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH. NO CHARGE OF ANY KIND TAKEN OUT IN ADVANCE. YOU RECEIVE THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE LOAN IN CASH.
MAIN OFFICE OF
THE CHICAGO MORTG

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper, having 10 years' experience, desirous of engaging with firm who will appreciate good work; salary $75 per month. Address V 152, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 22, RELIABLE, and a good figurer, lady hand partially disabled, desires office position or as collector; reference, security. Address T 332, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN whose general office experience was acquired in one of the largest mercantile houses in the country. Address V 170, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper and credits; young man; age 25; accurate, reliable, six years' experience; A1 refs. Address V 161, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH GOOD CHANCE for advancement by young man, age 26, now employed; university education, both business and newspaper experience; A1 refs. V 188, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED grocery biller on typewriter; city references. Address N 476, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENING WORK BY experienced accountant; highest reference; reasonable terms. Address T 424, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CASHIER OR OFFICE assistant; stranger in town. 131 Sacramento-av., A. L. M. C.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, IN DRY goods; has experience and references. Address V 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—D. E. BOOKKEEPER; 3 years' experience; used to trial balances; A1 references; $12. Address V 176, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—COLLECTOR OR OFfice by a hustling young man; city experience; good education; no bad habits; a member of one of Englewood's Protestant churches; best references; state salary. Address H., 601 W. 63d-st.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, 26; 8 years' office experience; good education and appearance; desires position with A1 firm as salesman or solicitor, or part time in office; am willing to start small. Address V 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ENERGETIC salesman in the lithographing and printing trade; have traveled Indiana in the bank supply line; also had office experience. A. H. G., 949 Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED—ADDRESSES OF FIRMS or agencies who are able to appreciate the work of an expert book solicitor. Address F T 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED SOLICitor financial enterprises open for few months' engagement Nov. 1; references. E 471, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AI SALESMAN; best references; 5 years' experience; will prove merits. Address T 436, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—PAINTING, PAPERing, graining, calcimining, signs, house painting; good work; reasonable. DEWS, 83 Beethoven-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS baker; first references. 1744 Wilcox-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARpenter, cheap if steady. V 145, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY JAPANESE AS cook, waiter, or houseman. V 77, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AS houseman or second man in stable; best of references. Address JULIUS M. KNOX, 3042 Wallace-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS hotel houseman and janitor; single, honest, sober and reliable; best of references. 2626 S. Canal.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED coachman; understands care of horses and fine carriages; sober and reliable; willing to do the work around the house; refs. Address V 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY young colored man, just from the south; will furnish best references. 2707 Wabash-av. MANSFIELD BOOZE.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN BY young married man; good driver; A1 refs. Address T 391, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; MARried, no children; English; city or suburb; first-class references. Address G 320, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; THOroughly competent; single; careful driver. J. H., 338 Indiana-st., 3d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; UNderstand steam; best of references; single. Address V 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—RESPECTABLE COLored coachman; refs. R. CRUMP, 3733 Armour-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR MEN, ALL lines. Stroup's Exchange, 78 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid and accurate; reasonable salary. Address T 386, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN STENOG. and typewriter; exp. two years; without machine. Address V 168, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN STEnographer with machine; 2 year's experience; $10. A. 224 W. Madison-st., room 5, 3d floor.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 27, thorough business education; traveled extensively; accurate shorthand writer and good correspondent; employed 7 years by a Chicago corporation; during last four years being secretary to President; references character. T 94, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — MIDDLE-AGED MAN stenographer; understands bookkeeping; handy at most anything; reliable, steady; present firm 8 yrs.; wish to travel as agent or position with futures; reasonable salary. Address V 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 22, reliable, steady habits, neat appearance, with left hand partially disabled, desires opportunity to learn good business; willing to do anything for a start. T 531, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 28, AS office asst. or assembling small machinery or in electrical shop; A1 worker; best references. Address V 172, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG YOUNG German; can tend to horses and all work about private place; handy with tools. Address V 307, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FARM WORK; SINGLE man; experienced; aged 27; exemplary habits; honest, willing; capable; references good. Address V 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS place to work for board; can do house and barn work; best city references; South Side preferred. Address T 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED EXpressman, with team of horses and ¾ stake truck, wants steady hauling with one or more responsible business men. Address J. F., 2154 145th-pl.

SITUATION WANTED — MAN; STEADY POsition; obliging; good worker; refs. MAWDSLEY, 61 W. Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED COMPETENT NEWSpaper man and writer, of Chicago connection. H. J. BEARDSLEY, 469 E. 48th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—JANITOR; COMPEtent; can take charge of large building, do painting, and collecting. Address Bartlett, 628 E. 46d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH city references; graduate of prominent business college; good writer. Address V 196, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, JUST graduate of medicine, desires a place with some experienced physician. Address V 80, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL OFFICE position, or as collector; thoroughly honest man of good ability. Address V 302, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXP. HOUSEMAN; UNderstand steam heating. Address V 175, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GRANDLY BRED BAY KENTUCKY TROTting and family mare that recently took fright at an automobile and ran away can, on that account, be taken out of the city, be bought for $150, which is not one-fifth of her original cost in Kentucky one year ago; she is 6 years old, 15¾ hands, perfect in every way; weight about 1,100 pounds and very handsome and stylish; full mane and tail and can trot any good trotter in 2:16; she will be guaranteed in all respects and is kind, gentle and fearless of all objects excepting automobiles. RICHARD BROWN, 18 Germania-pl., rear 611 La Salle-av.

McCOY'S LIVERY WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction at 5417-21 State-st. Saturday, Oct. 12, at 10 a. m., to the highest bidder; 5 Cunningham's carriages, 2 closed; 1 all-seated rockaway, Stone make; 2 Kimball rockaways, 1 of them a surrey; 2 runabouts, 2 Goddards, 4 boulevard phaetons; 2 phaetons; 15 set harnesses; 4 fine horses. Sale rigs in first-class condition; modern style and rubber tired; terms will be announced day of sale.

PRITIKIN, Auctioneer.

WANTED—OWNERS HAVING HIGH CLASS stable or stall room in the vicinity of the Coliseum, available during the week of Nov. 4 to 9, inclusive, will please communicate with description and location to JOHN B. KITCHEN, Managing Director, Chicago Horse Show Association, 151 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE CROSS TEAM FOR GENtleman, black and dapple gray, with long silver tail; height, 16 hands; harness, buggy, and double harness; nursery pony; everything in fine condition; price $1,000. 451 Washington-blvd.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

6 FT. DESK, $12.50; 4½ FT. DESK, $14; 5 FT. flat desk, $16; 5 ft. bookkeeper's desk, $20; letter press, $2.50; stand, $2; safe, $25. To furnish your office complete. Fine fixtures a specialty. Phone 3062 Cent. Chicago Safe and Mdse. Co., 47 Dearborn-st.

STAFFORD'S DESKS.

We make the desks and sell at prices that will astonish you. Come and see. STAFFORD, 16-20 Van Buren-st.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF NATIONAL CASH billiard and pool tables. H. TUCKHORN & CO., 171 E. Randolph-st.

BEST FIREPROOF SAFES AT LOWEST PRICES for cash or easy payments; all sizes. CHICAGO SAFE COMPANY, 158 Fifth-av.

CASH REGISTERS BOUGHT SOLD AND EXchanged and highest cash price paid for old registers. Cash Register Exchange, 198 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CASHIER'S DESK, OAK, WITH glass top; size 6 ft. long, 6 ft. high, 2 ft. wide. 21 301 La Salle-st.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES AT LOW PRICES PUT UP with our aluminum tips. The H. C. Schroeder Co., 70 La Salle-st., 317 Milwaukee-av.

E. BAGOT & CO., 169-71 E. ADAMS-ST., MANufacturers and retailers. Specialty designs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY BOOKkeeper desires position with good reliable business house; good penman, quick, and accurate; five years' practical business experience. Address V 160, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED young girl in North Side store; will work for $3.50. Address V 198, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—WITHIN WALKING distance of 63d-st. and Woodlawn-av., opportunity for a girl to earn room and board and attend high school. Address V 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK by a widow with one child. 560 N. Wells-st., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COLORED girl; chamber work preferred. 2817 Dearborn-st., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook or general housework, city or country. 104 Orleans-st.; best refs.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL, general housework; city refs. 5038 State-st., Flat D.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl for second work; good waitress. Apply 11 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED — HOUSEWORK; NO washing. 3153 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SECOND GIRL; good references. 23 43d-st., store.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT SWEDish girl for general work. 2d flat, 343 E. 43d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—SCOTCH. SECOND girl; references. 262 E. 43d-st., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT SECOND girl; French nat. Address G H 314, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERman girl for housework. 3516 Rhodes-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COOKING IN PRIVATE family; city refs. Address T 395, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent managing housekeeper; very systematic, experienced in entire management of hotel or apartment houses; first-class refs. T 509, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WIDOW with 7-year-old child, as housekeeper with widower of small family. 941 Roscoe-st., Lake View.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT young woman housekeeper; references; city, country. MRS. RAMEY, 80 Ogden-av.

SITUATION WANTED—RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged lady wishes position as housekeeper for one or more gentlemen. 591 41st-st., E.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED LADY AS managing housekeeper private or rooming-house; experienced; best ref. Address T 312, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—NEAT WOMAN WITH girl 4 years old, wishes position as housekeeper. 875 Cortland-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN refined, private family, by settled Southern widow. Address V 114, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PLACE AS HOUSEkeeper, by respectable, trustworthy woman; French and English; best of home office.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKING, HOME or day; style, fit, work first-class; moderate; refs. 360 Bowen-av., Flat 222, 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JAPANESE AS cook, waiter, or houseman. V 77, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AS houseman or second man in stable; best of references. Address JULIUS M. KNOX, 3042 Wallace-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS hotel houseman and janitor; single, honest, sober and reliable; best of references. 2626 S. Canal.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COLored butler; dining-room or chamber work; good city references. Address V 75, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE, houseman and cook; city or country; refs. Call telephone 569 North.

SITUATION WANTED — HOUSEMAN; COMPEtent; has references. 2626 S. Canal.

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SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED coachman; understands care of horses and fine carriages; sober and reliable; willing to do the work around the house; refs. Address V 100, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN BY young married man; good driver; A1 refs. Address T 391, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; MARried, no children; English; city or suburb; first-class references. Address G 320, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; THOroughly competent; single; careful driver. J. H., 338 Indiana-st., 3d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; UNderstand steam; best of references; single. Address V 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—RESPECTABLE COLored coachman; refs. R. CRUMP, 3733 Armour-av.

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SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 28, AS office asst. or assembling small machinery or in electrical shop; A1 worker; best references. Address V 172, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRONG YOUNG German; can tend to horses and all work about private place; handy with tools. Address V 307, Tribune office.

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SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS place to work for board; can do house and barn work; best city references; South Side preferred. Address T 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED EXpressman, with team of horses and ¾ stake truck, wants steady hauling with one or more responsible business men. Address J. F., 2154 145th-pl.

SITUATION WANTED — MAN; STEADY POsition; obliging; good worker; refs. MAWDSLEY, 61 W. Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED COMPETENT NEWSpaper man and writer, of Chicago connection. H. J. BEARDSLEY, 469 E. 48th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—JANITOR; COMPEtent; can take charge of large building, do painting, and collecting. Address Bartlett, 628 E. 46d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH city references; graduate of prominent business college; good writer. Address V 196, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, JUST graduate of medicine, desires a place with some experienced physician. Address V 80, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL OFFICE position, or as collector; thoroughly honest man of good ability. Address V 302, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXP. HOUSEMAN; UNderstand steam heating. Address V 175, Tribune.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GRANDLY BRED BAY KENTUCKY TROTting and family mare that recently took fright at an automobile and ran away can, on that account, be taken out of the city, be bought for $150, which is not one-fifth of her original cost in Kentucky one year ago; she is 6 years old, 15¾ hands, perfect in every way; weight about 1,100 pounds and very handsome and stylish; full mane and tail and can trot any good trotter in 2:16; she will be guaranteed in all respects and is kind, gentle and fearless of all objects excepting automobiles. RICHARD BROWN, 18 Germania-pl., rear 611 La Salle-av.

McCOY'S LIVERY WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC auction at 5417-21 State-st. Saturday, Oct. 12, at 10 a. m., to the highest bidder; 5 Cunningham's carriages, 2 closed; 1 all-seated rockaway, Stone make; 2 Kimball rockaways, 1 of them a surrey; 2 runabouts, 2 Goddards, 4 boulevard phaetons; 2 phaetons; 15 set harnesses; 4 fine horses. Sale rigs in first-class condition; modern style and rubber tired; terms will be announced day of sale.

PRITIKIN, Auctioneer.

WANTED—OWNERS HAVING HIGH CLASS stable or stall room in the vicinity of the Coliseum, available during the week of Nov. 4 to 9, inclusive, will please communicate with description and location to JOHN B. KITCHEN, Managing Director, Chicago Horse Show Association, 151 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE CROSS TEAM FOR GENtleman, black and dapple gray, with long silver tail; height, 16 hands; harness, buggy, and double harness; nursery pony; everything in fine condition; price $1,000. 451 Washington-blvd.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

6 FT. DESK, $12.50; 4½ FT. DESK, $14; 5 FT. flat desk, $16; 5 ft. bookkeeper's desk, $20; letter press, $2.50; stand, $2; safe, $25. To furnish your office complete. Fine fixtures a specialty. Phone 3062 Cent. Chicago Safe and Mdse. Co., 47 Dearborn-st.

STAFFORD'S DESKS.

We make the desks and sell at prices that will astonish you. Come and see. STAFFORD, 16-20 Van Buren-st.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF NATIONAL CASH billiard and pool tables. H. TUCKHORN & CO., 171 E. Randolph-st.

BEST FIREPROOF SAFES AT LOWEST PRICES for cash or easy payments; all sizes. CHICAGO SAFE COMPANY, 158 Fifth-av.

CASH REGISTERS BOUGHT SOLD AND EXchanged and highest cash price paid for old registers. Cash Register Exchange, 198 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CASHIER'S DESK, OAK, WITH glass top; size 6 ft. long, 6 ft. high, 2 ft. wide. 21 301 La Salle-st.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES AT LOW PRICES PUT UP with our aluminum tips. The H. C. Schroeder Co., 70 La Salle-st., 317 Milwaukee-av.

E. BAGOT & CO., 169-71 E. ADAMS-ST., MANufacturers and retailers. Specialty designs.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND pool tables; we have taken in trade articles we buy; the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 262 and 264 Wabash-av.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—People ex rel. Globe Savings Bank vs. Globe Savings Bank. In the Circuit Court of Cook County. General No. 170,880.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the terms of the decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on April 10, 1896, the undersigned, as Receiver of the Globe Savings Bank, now offers for sale the premises known as Lot 64, Block 14, in Ford's Subdivision of Blocks 3, 4, 5, 14, and 15, and part of 16, in the subdivision by the executors of William B. Jones in Section 19, Township 39 North, Range 14 East of the Third Principal Meridian, in Cook County, Illinois.

The lot is 25 feet front on North Robey street, between Berenice avenue and Melrose, and is 125 feet deep.

The undersigned has received an offer of $650.00 cash for said lot, and hereby gives notice that unless a higher or better bid is received before Saturday, October 19, this Receiver will report said bid to the Circuit Court of Cook County, and ask that an order of sale be entered on said bid.

CHICAGO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of the Globe Savings Bank.

By FRANK G. GARDNER, Chicago, Illinois, October 7, 1901.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill., July 31, 1901.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway company, duly called by the Board of Directors, will be held at the general office of the company in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1901, at eleven (11) o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering and voting upon a proposition to amend Paragraph 5 of Article VI. of the Articles of Consolidation of the Company, adopted the second day of March, 1880, so that the same shall read as follows—to wit:

"5. The Board of Directors may appoint an Executive committee, which shall consist of the President of the corporation and six directors, and invest in it such of the powers of the Board, when it is not in session."

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. G. PURDY, President.

GEORGE H. CROSBY, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, SS.—People ex rel. the Auditor vs. the Globe Savings Bank. In the Circuit Court of Cook County. General No. 170,880.

PRITIKIN, Auctioneer.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the terms of the decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on April 10, 1896, the undersigned, as Receiver of the Globe Savings Bank, now offers for sale the premises known as the West half of the Northwest quarter of Section 31, Township 2 North, Range 88 East of the Boise Meridian, Bingham County, Idaho.

The undersigned has received an offer of $800.00, being at the rate of $10.00 an acre, for said real estate, and hereby gives notice that unless a higher or better bid is received before Saturday, October 19, this Receiver will report said bid to the Circuit Court of Cook County, and ask that an order of sale be entered on said bid.

CHICAGO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, Receiver of the Globe Savings Bank.

By FRANK G. GARDNER, Chicago, Illinois, October 7, 1901.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF ST. LUKE'S FREE Hospital for the election of trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the hospital on St. Luke's day, Oct. 18, 1901, at 3 p. m.

FREDERICK T. WEST, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF ST. LUKE'S HOSpital for the election of trustees for the term of three years will be held at the hospital on St. Luke's day, Oct. 18, 1901, at 3 p. m.

FREDERICK T. WEST, Secretary.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY ONLY THE ELDREDGE B 2-THREAD, $20 to $25, or the B ELDREDGE, single-thread, genuine automatic, $40 to $50; guaranteed to be the finest and highest grade sewing machine made. The Eldredge Sewing Co., 40 N. Jackson-blvd. H. G. GLEASON, Mgr. Machines rented and repaired reasonably. Call or phone Harrison 256.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND ENTRY clerk—Under 30; $12 week. V 208, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER — IN LARGE WHOLESALE house; one who can operate Remington typewriter; state full particulars. Address N N 474, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—MUST BE FIRST-CLASS ON single entry; stenographer and typewriter; not over 30 years old; good penman, with highest of reference; bond required. Call at 10 a. m., Fleishman Floral Co., 181 State-st.

BOOKKEEPER AND TYPEWRITER—EXPERIenced; $12. 740, 148 Washington-st.

BOOKKEEPER—GOOD PENMAN; EXPERIenced; North Side; $15. 185 Dearborn-st., R. 911.

BKPR. AND STENOG.—EXP.; $50. C. BAYNE. Fort Dearborn Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED; $10. M. PLATT, 324 Dearborn-st.

BKPR. AND A1 REFS. REQUIRED; $10. LYNN HOWARD, 134 Monroe-st.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED ASSISTANT, young man, for mail order business. G. E. OTIS, 92 La Salle-st., R. 46.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED ASSISTANT; young man; out of town; $8. 740 Monon Bldg.

DRUG CLERK—ONE WHO SPEAKS NORWEgian and German. Address T 441, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED, OR REGISTered assistant. 299 E. 55th-st.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED OR ASSISTANT registered; references. COE, 22d and Wentworth.

ENTRY CLERK—GOOD PENMAN; $7; POSITION out of city. 403, 134 Monroe-st.

ENTRY CLERK—YOUNG MAN; GOOD PENman; out of town; $8. 740 Monon Bldg.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—GOOD GENERAL OFFICE assistant, with some knowledge of bookkeeping and correspondence; good opening for the right man; say where previously employed, pay expected, and age. Address V 306, Tribune office.

OFFICE CLERK—GOOD PENMAN AND FIGure; $60. Room 911, 185 Dearborn-st.

ORDER CLERK—EXP. IN DRY GOODS OR UNderwear; $12. 740 Monon Bldg.

REGISTERED ASSISTANT DRUGGIST—GERman. 418 E. North-av.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST — EXP.; MUST understand German. Halsted and 12th-sts.

STOCK CLERK—EXPERIENCED IN BOOTS and shoes; young man, American preferred. A. B. NYMAN, 92 La Salle-st.

YOUNG MEN ARE ESPECIALLY IN DEMAND just now among those whose office help we supply; an application filled with us reaches over 500 of the BEST houses in Chicago. Read our ad. in "Employment Agency" column. Educational Register Company.

YOUNG MAN—ABOUT 18 YEARS OF AGE AS general assistant in accounting department of a large house; must be good penman, quick and accurate at figures; wages $5 a week; present Chicago references at interview; positions open at once. Address Jewelry N 501, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF dry goods, to work in a small stock of clothing department; state experience, wages expecting; experience, salary expected, and references to J T 29, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN — TO ASSIST GN BOOKS; STATE age, exp., and salary expected; chance for advancement. Address N N 468, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in bookkeeping; state age, experience, and where last employed. Address N N 467, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—INTELLIGENT, FOR GENERAL office work. Address V 189, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

BOOK SALESMEN, ATTENTION—THERE IS again a great demand for the Encyclopedia Britannica; the new 25-volume 20th century edition just completed. We circularize territory for agents, following up and assisting them in making as high as 200 cards received from one county from people interested. Splendid opportunities for experienced solicitors. Apply to-day to-morrow. A. F. SHELDON, Room 998, 215 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

CANVASSERS—WE PAY GOOD WORKERS $10 a day. Call 1st fl. 90 La Salle-st., Chicago Novelty Co.

CIGAR SALESMEN—WITH ESTABLISHED trade with large dealers who buy direct from factories. Address, with full particulars, P O 116, Tribune office.

CITY SALESMAN—LITHOGRAPH AND PRINTing; interesting proposition; salary and commission. Address N 369, Tribune office.

COMMISSION, PART SALARY AND COMMISsion, OR SALARY CONTRACTS WILL BE MADE WITH MEN WHO CARE; LIFE INSURANCE, AND WHO CAN FURNISH SATISFACTORY REFERENCES.

ILLINOIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
134 MONROE-ST.

EXPENSES PROVIDED, ETC., TO GOOD MEN selling New York standard 20th century policies and 4% ins. bonds. A. GOLDMAN, Gen'l Agt., 304, 100 Washington-st., 1 to 2; call in person.

MAN OF ENERGY AND MAGNETISM WANTED for made-to-order underwear; expenses paid and commission; state experience, etc. Address P 304, Tribune office.

MAN—SPECIAL MAN ON STODDARD LECture course; good salary to first-class party. GEO. L. SHERMAN & CO., 315 Dearborn-st.

MEN—NO. 1 ONLY, TO SELL A NEW PROPOSItion on the road; salary or big commission; references. JONES, 221 State-st., 3d floor.

SALESMAN—SUCCESSFUL, YOUNG, AND ENergetic, in the largest and most up-to-date cheap jewelry and novelty house in Chicago; experience in our line not absolutely necessary, but successful past record and ability to demonstrate necessary; positive, worked-up opportunity for the right man; state salary expected. Address L 304, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—LARGE HOUSE WISHES ENERgetic salesman, with knowledge of the dry grocery business, or kindred line trade, to sell merchants on new and satisfactory plan; good salary for good, able salesman; state experience in full, age, and reference. Address T 376, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—A1, ACQUAINTED WITH BEST dry goods trade in Illinois and Indiana, to carry side line of high-class silk and flannel waists on commission; a big thing for the right man. Address N 343, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE IN photographic supplies; the largest firm will pay all a man is worth besides a share in the result; give full information as to ability. Address T 388, Tribune office. H. T., Room 1103.

SALESMAN—GOOD, TO PRESENT ATTRACtive proposition to large manufacturing concerns; some knowledge of electrical mechanism desirable; entire time not essential. 674, Tribune.

SALESMAN — BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY house to sell teas, coffees, and groceries to farmers; liberal inducement; exclusive territory. JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20-26 Sherman-st.

SALESMAN—ENERGETIC, BRIGHT; GOOD address. Call on large firms and establish permanent trade; excellent opportunity. Address V 93, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — ACQUAINTED WITH RETAIL groceries; good proposition; 8 to 10 a. m. HITCHCOCK & SIDDALE & CO., 2930 Wentworth-av.

SALESMAN—LIVE MAN, FOR OUTSIDE FOsition; permanent employment. Call from 10 to 12, N. W. BACON, Palmer House.

SALESMAN—SUCCESSFUL, SPECIALTY, ON toilets, perfumes, etc.; good territory; alone or as side line. LE MAIRE, 324 State-st.

SALESMAN—SIDE LINE; ESTABLISHED ARticle; liberal commissions; efficient salesman all States; territory. Address L 521, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—HUSTLING; WORTH $100 PER month; can't use a gambler or man who drinks; don't call. Write P. BOWEN, Great Northern.

SALESMAN—CITY CIGAR SALESMAN; ONE who has wide acquaintance; big opportunity for the right man. Address E 476, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—STANDARD ARTICLE; SIDE LINE —Liberal com.; sample and invite correspondence. Trojan Mfg. Co., South Bend, Ind.

SALESMAN—FOR IOWA AND ILLINOIS; ELECtric specialty; man of ability and good judgment is required; salary and com. $1,200. Tribune Bldg.

SALESMAN—SUBSCRIPTION BOOK SALESman to represent daily paper; $75 a week to a man of energy. GLASS, 2d floor, 120 La Salle-st.

SALESMAN—WITH $500; POSITION WITH manufacturer; salary and security. T 169, Tribune.

SALESMAN—REAL ESTATE; MAN FOR LAKE View subdivision. Room 29, 163 Randolph-st.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED IN GAS AND electrical fixtures; stationary. F 157, Tribune.

SALESMAN—FOR OUTSIDE POSITION; PERmanent employment. N. W. Bacon, 225 Dearborn

SALESMAN—$80 MONTHLY AND EXPENSES; permanent. Perry Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN—WITH CITY TRADE. BY A HIGHclass merchant tailor. Address T 439, Tribune.

SALESMAN—TO SELL MEYER AND JERSEY rubbers in northern Ills. V 158, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—IF YOU CAN SELL GOOD CIGARS by box or case, write us at once. LOVELL & OLDER PLAN; perpetual income, even after you stop working; idea absolutely new; experience unnecessary. METROPOLITAN CIGAR CO., Dept. D2, Chicago.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OUR FINE GROCERIES in town or country; good, steady, desirable headquarters for carload men; protected for years; satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. LOVELL & SONS, 1 to 7 Fulton-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—CALLING ON MERCHANTS OF Illinois and Wisconsin, to handle as side line a high-class specialty; liberal commissions; sell from catalogue. Call or address CRAIG, 268, 87 East Washington-st.

SALESMEN — IN EVERY LARGE TOWN OF 25,000 to 50,000. Kans., Colo., and Mont., to sell teas and coffees to the trade; experience not necessary. MARTIN & CO., Importer Tea and Coffee Co., 44-46 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SALESMEN — OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE and good address; the right party will secure profitable employment and good pay. Apply between 9 and 10 a. m. INTERNATIONAL Society (DAVIS), 131 Wabash-av.

SALESMEN—TO CARRY AS A SIDE LINE, DRY goods and clothing samples direct from the looms, to sell the country trade; address the Lakewood Company, P. O. Box 414, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN—TO SELL THE PRINCESS LACE LOOM; something entirely new; the fastest selling out; every lady wants one; exclusive territory. Torchon Lace Co., 40 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—SELL OUR LINE OF HOSIERY, notions, fancy goods, in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Colorado; we pay highest commission. Address T 445, Tribune office.

SALESMEN — FOR PEN CARBON COPYING books and other office specialties; fine side lines; easy sellers. Catalogue free. Modal Mfg. Co., Dept. G, South Bend, Ind.

SALESMEN—ON COMMISSION. ADVANCE Peanut Vending Machine Co., factory 4th floor 198 S. Clinton-st.

SALESMEN—TO CARRY SUSPENDER SPECialty as a side line. N 146, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—A GOOD SIDE LINE FOR ROAD men; 30% commission. N K154, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—FOUR CITY AND FOUR COUNtry. Call in morning, 23 Rush-st.

SALESMEN—EXP.; MUST FURNISH A1 REFS. J. MACDONALD, 184 Monroe-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMEN—TO SELL LOTS IN MY NORTHsay subdivision at 48th-av. to close out this subdivision; I am going to sell lots that have sold from $400 to $450, without sewer or water, and agrees I can make it away for $270, and I have put in the water and let the contract for sewer, which will be put in without cost to purchasers, and North-av. electric cars run right up to the property, 5 cent fare to State-st., and I will pay $25 per lot commission and sell the lots $10 down and $5 per mo.; every lot is a bargain; you cannot help making money on this; call Friday and Saturday morning. J. L. COCHRAN, 95 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN AND SOLICITORS—IF YOU ARE willing to hustle for good money we can give you a straightforward, legitimate proposition and permanency if you want it. WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS MEN AND THOSE LOOKING FOR A SOFT SNAP NEED NOT APPLY. W. F. BURNS CO., 70 La Salle-st.

SALESMEN — TRAVELING; AN ESTABLISHED wholesale house, largest of kind in Chicago, wants salesman capable selling best dry goods and department store trade; territory in good shape; established trade; line unequaled; lucrative position for able salesman. Address T 437, Tribune office, for full particulars or no attention. Address N 365, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—ENERGETIC, TO CALL ON GROcers; salary and commission. Cincinnati, O.

ARTISTS—PEN AND INK, FOR CATALOGUE work. Chicago Engraving Co., 300 D

WANTED—MALE HELP.

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ONS WHY
of the best business houses call on us
their office positions is that they had
ficulty in finding good men by the old
s and recognize that they can get the
through our method.
THEM MEANS PLACING YOU.

CATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY,
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LOOK
for a position. We have positions or
waiting for you. We want stenogra-
$15; bookkeepers, $15; clerks, $10;
to $15; office boys, $4 to $7; laborers,
tors, waiters, porters, and others.
unless placed. No charge to employers.
M E EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
194 Clark-st., Room 2.

PER—EXPERIENCED LOANS, $15;
her and cashier, $15; stenographer and
grocery biller, $10; assistant biller, $8;
r, inexperienced, $6; office boys, $4;
ks, $10. Cooks, waiters, housers, house-
ers, coachman $40, stockman, barmen,
married couples, boys for dining-rooms,
teries, and errands.
ration fees. No charge unless placed.
MORRELL'S, 146 State-st.

APHER AND BOOKKEEPER.....$25
er and typewriter.....12
per, rapid.....12
ers, two young men.....8
young, West Side.....8
experienced in general office.....
seat.....$3 and 4
Clerical Exchange, 740, 106 La Salle-st.

OKING FOR POSITIONS IN WHOLE-
ses, warehouses, shipping rooms, truck-
ing, calling, packing, billing, watchmen,
rs, collectors, timekeepers, stenographers,
stants, janitors, engineers, clerks, fire-
od positions, etc. Call Stroup's Bureau,
ast 8 Clark-st. [Established for years.]

KING SITUATIONS CALL—
secured; salesmen, collectors, $12 to
esale houses, $9 to $15; janitors, watch-
to $15; engineers, firemen, $12 to $18;
stories; drivers, grocery clerk, $12.
DARD EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
34 E. Van Buren-st., Room 404.

Stenographers.

RAPHER — REMINGTON, YOUNG
e 20; experienced; $10. W. E. SMITH,
shington-st.

AND ASST. COLLECTOR—$10; FUR-
md. LYNN HOWARD, Fort Dearborn

RAPHER—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN,
with some experience. G. E. OTIS, 92
st.

—R. R.; $50 MO. W. SMITH, 408 FORT
Bldg.

RAPHER—REM. OPERATOR; EXTRA
nmanship, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 911.

RAPHER—RAPID, REM. OPERATOR;
ide; $18. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 911.

RAPHER—YOUNG MAN; S.-P. MA-
promotion. 401, 52 Dearborn-st.

RAPHER—MALE, WITH RAILWAY
ce; State salary. Address Y 805, Tribune.

RAPHER—YOUNG MAN; NEAT, EX-
; $8. 740, 108 La Salle-st.

RAPHER AND CASHIER—$15; MUST
bond. DILLON, 148 State-st., 4th floor.

ILD HAVE PLACED MORE STENOG-
s if we had had more applicants.
one of the places are open yet. Read
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Miscellaneous.

OME OF $15 WEEK CAN BE EARNED
e time or evening by any person able to
ond sent free anywhere; no canvassing
ess; 10 years. Hybert Grannan Mfg. Co.,
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ANT JANITOR — FOR FIRST-CLASS
ent building; West Side; state age, ex-
and salary expected. V 138, Tribune.

UP TO DATE MAN, WHO HAS SOME
tion with the shoe and leather trade, and
ersed in all our lines is required; must be
rsonal in Chicago; no proposition accepted
erty is a fluent writer and understands ad-
Address Boot and Shoe Recorder, 11 Co-
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Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER — FIRST-CLASS WORKING
housekeeper; French or Swedish preferred. 102
Dearborn-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

ALTERATION HANDS—EXPERIENCED, ON
ladies' garments. Apply 4th floor, MARSHALL
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AT ONCE—EXPERIENCED WOMEN ON FINE
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DESIGNER AND PATTERNMAKER—ON
ladies' waists. Address Y 190, Tribune office.

DRESSMAKER—COMPETENT TO SEW BY THE
day. 1 Flat 3 W. Erie-st.

EXPERIENCED WAISTMAKERS—AT ONCE;
also good sewers. 181 Bowen-av.

MACHINE OPERATOR—FIRST-CLASS, ON TAT-
ors' coats. 82 Auditorium Bldg.

OPERATORS — EXPERIENCED, TO MAKE LA-
dies' waists; steady work; $12 per week. 1238
Wabash-av., 4th floor. MARSHALL FIELD
& CO.

PRESSER—YOUNG MAN, WITH RE-
experience in dry goods or underwear.
161 Washington-st., 4th floor.

ER—EXPERIENCED IN CROCKERY
glassware; $9. A. B. NTMAN, 92 La Salle-st.

MAN—EXPERIENCED IN BOOTS AND
; $12. 740, 324 Dearborn-st.

RINTENDENT—FOR FURNITURE FAC-
for the finishing department of the busi-
having progressive ideas, executive ability;
refs. and full particulars. Address P H 86,
ne.

TED—GENTLEMAN WITH BUSINESS EX-
experience, and means; take charge; quick
ce; good salary; permanently employed;
sick; interview only. Address P A 52,
e office.

CAN EARN A GOOD SALARY TALKING
friends and neighbors. Address T 375,
ne office.

TO MEN—ABOUT 18-20 YEARS OF AGE,
work in wholesale house; good chance for ad-
ment; $6 to start. Address N N 472, Tribune
e.

NG MAN—IN A REFINED BUSINESS;
to 20 years old, of good education and of
ing appearance; a permanent place for
rate pay at beginning. Address T 354, Trib-
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NG MEN—EVERYWHERE; WE PAY $8
ew remedy for female complaints; big profit.
Address N 360, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENO.; REM.....$10.00
Stenographer and typewriter.....8.00
Office girl, exp. billing, etc.....6.00
Office girl, exp. filing.....5.00
Addressers, good writers.....6.00
Remington operator.....4.50
Girls, folding and inserting.....4.00
Girls, exp. labeling.....4.00
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KING'S MERCANTILE AGENCY,
194 Monroe-st. 324 Dearborn-st. 92 La Salle-st.

HAVE THESE POSITIONS OPEN TODAY.
o money accepted until position is filled.
pher; must be good penman.....$ 5.00
ypewriter, exp., Underwood.....10.00
Stenographer, exp., machine.....5.00
Typewriters, $4 machine.
THE SHAW COMPANY,
401, 40 Dearborn-st.

YOU ARE WORKING HARD
o secure a good position, but don't know where
look. The place you want is probably looking
you. Why use methods the like of which are long
ago? Trouble saved for everybody. Call and
will tell you about it.
EDUCATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY,
1007 Journal Bldg., 160 Washington-st.

LADIES—TO LEARN HAIRDRESSING, MANI-
curing, massage, or chiropody; one month com-
plete. Join now and prepare for busy season.
Terms not less than $12 weekly guaranteed.
Day classes. Diplomas granted. No trades of-
better inducements. Call or write, Moler Col-
lege, 378 State-st.

MORRELL'S FOR POSITIONS.
No registration fees.
No charge unless placed.
Room 207, 95 Dearborn-st.

GIRLS—100, OF ALL NATIONALITIES; COOKS,
second maids, and general housework girls for
good families in the city; $2 to $6 week. K.
LADY, 3436 Cottage Grove-av.

CHICAGO EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 118 5TH-
av., branch 3452 Indiana-av.—Wanted—300 girls;
positions; housework. Situations free.

GERMAN AND SWEDISH—FINE POSI-
among best families; highest wages. TAYLOR'S
Michigan-av. Established 1880.

GIRL—700—COOK, $7; HOUSEWORK, $6; SEC-
girls, nurses, $5; good places waiting. 3310
Grove-av.

GOVERNESS—WILLING TO RE-
in California; references. MISS W. C. CAR-
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; position about 40 miles out of city; perma-
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st, accurate, and willing; give age,
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to assist in office work; must be refined and
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small American family. 4136 Calumet, 1st floor.

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housework; 2 in family. 3536 Indiana-av.

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needlework for us at home; good pay; steady
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Skillful treatment or all diseases and complica-
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are assured; consultation free. Correspondence es-
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Addressers, good writers.....6.00
Remington operator.....4.50
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$10 a month; confinement cases taken; terms and
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MAN—EXPERIENCED IN BOOTS AND
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experience, and means; take charge; quick
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vator; all conveniences.

34 BEST-AV.—NICELY FURN. ROOMS, ALL
conveniences; blk. from L sta.; board optional.

243 DEARBORN-AV.—ALCOVE, OTHER ROOMS,
with board; produce direct from country.

71 MAPLE-ST., NEAR STATE—LARGE FUR-
nished rooms, steam-heated, with board.

205 CASS-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS,
with board. MRS. KAUTZ. Tel. 1368 North.

280 ERIE-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS
with first-class board; references.

411 DEARBORN-AV.—2 MODERN ROOMS,
large and single, with board; reasonable.

Hotels.

HOTEL TURNER, 83D AND WABASH-AV.—
Without exception one of the nicest and best lo-
cated family hotels on the South Side; desira-
ble en suite, with or without private baths;
electric elevator service, all modern improvements;
conveniences to elevated, Indiana and State-st. car
lines. Phone 406 South.

WYMORE, 214 E. 53D-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS,
single or en suite; best of board and home cook-
ing; all conveniences; terms reasonable; L. C. ex-
press trains.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D AND LAKE-AV.—TEN
minutes to Randolph-st. Rooms single or en
suite, with or without bath. Tel. Oakland 129.
C. H. WHITE, Prop.

THE WOODSTOCK, 28TH AND WABASH-AV.—L
3-room apartments for housekeeping; unfur-
nished; steam; elevator; cafe.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2134 MICHIGAN-BLVD.,
Am. and European plans; suites $4 and $5; also
single, with private bath, $6 and $8 per week.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.—
Block from S. S. L. C. electric lines; steam,
bath. Tel. Oak. 1065; American or European.

MIDLAND HOTEL, 167 E. MADISON-ST.;
rooms with bath, 1 person, 75c; 2 persons, $1.

THE HUNTINGTON, 187 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—
one front room with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—2 YOUNG MEN WOULD
like a first-class home, with private family;
convenient both and unfailing heat; North Side,
south of Division-st. and west of State, or South Side
near L. C.; best references. Address V 187, Trib-
une office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY LAW STUDENT ON
North Side, within walking distance of City
Hall; private family preferred. Address, stating
terms, Y 140, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY YOUNG BUSINESS MAN AND WIFE
want large room and board; private family; West
Side; first-class home surroundings; reasonable
price. Address V 185, Tribune office.

BOARD—QUIET YOUNG CO

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

TRANSLATION OF THE MEMOIRS OF MME. DE MOTTEVILLE.

Personal Recollections of One of the Famous Women in France's Gay Days—Three Volumes of Gossip on Men and Manners in the Times of Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria—Her Opinions of Richelieu, Mazarin, and Other Notables.

WHEN one contemplates the number of brilliant memoirs which have proceeded from the pens of French women of that period it is not hard to understand something of the fascination of the courts of Louis XIII. and his two successors. The women of those times were not only the most interesting conversationalists, but they were also the wits and sometimes the philosophers of their day. Above all, they were the observers, and it is to this last that we owe a long list of memoirs upon the life and customs of those three reigns, forming a series of books with all the charm of history by contemporaries united to intimate gossip, amusing anecdotes, and that ineffable charm which seems to pertain alone to French personality. Hardy, Pratt & Co. of Boston have begun the publication of some of these memoirs in English. The translating has been done by Katherine Prescott Wormeley, who has made Balzac so well known. The first to appear are the "Memoirs of Mme. de Motteville on Anne of Austria and Her Court." These memoirs first appeared in 1723, and have always been extremely popular in France, where, in our own time, Sainte-Beuve wrote for them an appreciative introduction. This has been preserved, and appears in Miss Wormeley's translation. In this he speaks of her looking on life "with that wise and reasonable mind which saw closely the things of her day, and estimated and described them in such perfect proportion and with an accuracy so agreeable."

Mme. de Motteville was really a remarkable character even in her day, and she had that love of detail that so many of the memoir-writing family possess. This exploitation of these minute things, which gives the charm and value to Pepys and Boswell, results in her case in a record representing with great fidelity a vanished society.

She was Françoise Bertaut, born in 1621. Her family was a good one, with some church people in it, and a bent towards intellectual things. She was "given," as the phrase went, by her mother to the service of Anne of Austria, whom the mother knew before the former came to be France's Queen. The Spanish language was a bond of sympathy between the women, but was also the means of Richelieu sending Mme. Bertaut and her daughter away from the court. In 1639, when only 18, she was married to M. Langlois de Motteville, a Norman official of great wealth and age. It was an ill-assorted marriage, but the wife was unchanging, her manners and conduct not varying during his life or after his death. She had too calm and unimpassioned a nature to be affected by external things. The chief reference she makes of him is where she says that if she had profited by his friendship and advice as she should have done she might have been wealthy after his death, but she neglected self-interest and spent years in exile waiting for Richelieu's death.

When this came she returned to meet no friendlier nature in Mazarin. She spent twenty-two years as the Queen's companion, and she continued during that time to observe much that went on about her, whether the affairs were religious, social, or political. She looks upon events usually with calm estimation, and while pretending to be neither a politician nor a historian a great deal she writes is of distinct value. Into the records of what she actually saw she inserts accounts of such things as the episodes of the English revolution which she got from the Queen of England, and that of the Neapolitan revolt, with the remark: "This is a fragment which I let drop as I go my way." In describing the drama of French court life with its cabals and intrigues she says: "I thought only of amusing myself with what I saw, as at a fine comedy played before my eyes in which I took an interest." Again she writes: "King's Cabinets are theaters in which are being played continually the pieces all the world is thinking about; some are simply comic, others are tragic, the greatest evils of which are caused by trifles."

Altogether she takes a remarkably broad and tolerant view of things, and life did not appear too serious to her, although she was far from frivolous, and wrote, read, or conversed while others played cards. As to morality she had what Sainte-Beuve calls "her own court morality," a temperate code, but without laxity. As she puts it:

"We may give our advice to our masters and friends, but if they are determined not to follow it we ought to enter into their inclinations rather than follow our own when we do not see essential evil in them, and when the things themselves are not important."

In spite of Mazarin's persecution of her she estimated him justly when he died. The same may be said of her comments on Richelieu and others of her time. Of the hedging of royalty from the realities she says: "Truth which poets and painters represent naked is always dressed up in a hundred ways before Kings, and never did a worldy woman so often change her fashions as truth when she enters a royal palace. Referring to Mazarin's cunning insults to his own benefit she writes that he does it with insults what Mithridates did with poisons, which instead of killing him came at last by constant usage to nourish him. The Minister, in like manner, seems by his adroitness to make a good use of public maledictions; he employs them in getting credit with the Queen for suffering in her defense." Her writing abounds with quotations from the Bible and the poets of Spain and Italy. Here is an opinion on the court:

"All men are by nature slaves to fortune, and I can say that I never knew a person at court who was not a flatterer—some more, some less. The self-interest that blinds us misleads and betrays us on occasions which concern ourselves; it makes us act with more sentiment than intelligence. Quite often it happens that we are ashamed of our weaknesses, but they are not perceived except through wise reflection, which we all owe to ourselves, but which does not come until the occasion to do better has passed."

She was not a blind royalist, and while believing in the divine right of Kings believed also in the justice which is its law. In religion she was conventional, as became the niece of a Bishop and the sister of a nun.

"Whenever I hear men speaking of God in relation to the hidden mysteries I am delighted not to be obliged to know more than my Pater, my Credo, and the Commandments of God." (Page 180.)

Miss Wormeley's translation makes pleasant reading. The books, in three volumes, are handsomely printed, although there is an annoying typographical error in the introduction. The binding is substantial, and the paper and pictures excellent.

Brief Mention.

Mr. Frederic Harrison gives an interesting picture of George Eliot in Harper's Magazine, in which he says: "She had not a grain of self-importance in her manner, and took quite a simple and modest part in the general talk, listening to the brilliant sallies of George Lewis with undisguised delight, respecting Congreve's views as those of a trained historian and scholar, and showing me the kindly welcome of a gracious woman to the friend of her friends."

"England's Story" is the title of Eva Marsh Tappan's history for high and grammar schools. Without comment of her own, the author, who is a teacher in a Massachusetts high school, has set forth the facts in the history, not of England, as she and most others persist in calling it, but Great Britain. She dares to hint, though briefly, at some of the reasons for Ireland's discontent of centuries, which is more than can be said of most school historians. The book is simply written, and in the hands of a good teacher should prove adequate to its task. It has plenty of pictures and several good maps. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

$11.80 St. Paul-Minneapolis and Return.

Chicago & Northwestern Ry., Oct. 9, 10, 11, 12, and 14. Four fast trains daily through picturesque Wisconsin—9 a. m., 6:30 p. m. (electric lighted), 10 p. m., and 10:15 p. m. Ticket offices, 212 Clark-st. and Wells-st. station.

WEST SIDE GIRL TO BE INTRODUCED TO SOCIETY THE LAST OF NOVEMBER.

Miss Hazel Eckhart.

Miss Hazel Eckhart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Eckhart of 187 Ashland boulevard; Miss Helen Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Clark, and Miss Reed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Reed, make up a pretty trio among the West Side débutantes. Miss Eckhart graduated last June from Ogonts, and her coming-out reception will be given at the Eckhart home in Ashland boulevard late in November. She leaves this week to spend a few days with friends in St. Louis.

If plans as at present discussed are carried out a number of Chicago people will spend the winter in the Riviera and along the Nile. Mrs. F. S. Gorton will spend the winter abroad and Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Ryerson, who are already abroad, it is said, will spend the winter in Egypt. The Bregas and the Peter Dudleys will journey around the world, which trip will consume a year. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, who have been away for more than a year, will return to Chicago in November and open their house at 57 Bellevue place.

Kenwood had the larger proportion of yesterday's weddings, one of these—a small house wedding—being that of Miss Isabel Atkinson to Mr. Fayette Fletcher Soule. The Rev. J. E. McGavick performed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Atkinson, 4506 Washington avenue. Two children, the brother and sister of the bride, led the bridal procession, Dorothy Atkinson, as flower girl, preceding the bridemaids and Master Arthur Atkinson preceding the ushers. The latter were Mr. Jack W. Atkinson, Mr. Daniel Peterkin, Mr. J. S. Scovel, and Mr. L. H. Blanchard. The bridemaids were Miss Lelia Soule, Miss Evelyn Craw, Miss Caroline Morton, and Miss Margaret Lord. Their gowns were pale green and their bouquets white carnations. Miss Julia Soule, a sister of the groom, was maid of honor. She wore white crêpe de chine and also carried white carnations. The bride's gown was of white satin with trimmings of rose point lace, and her bouquet bride roses. Mr. and Mrs. Soule will be at home after Dec. 1 at 5007 Washington avenue.

Another South Side bride was Miss Estelle L. Schmitt, whose marriage to Mr. Charles Frederic Crawford took place at 6:30 o'clock at the family residence 4537 Drexel boulevard. Only members of the family witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Franklin B. Cassilly, S. J. A large reception was held at 8:30 o'clock. Miss Dora Schmitt, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and the two bridemaids, Miss Marion Crawford and Miss Nellie O'Hara. The men of the bridal party were Mr. Walter Callendar, best man, and Mr. Eugene Schmitt and Mr. Arthur Schmitt, the bride's brothers, ushers. The bridal gown was of white liberty satin and lace and the bridal bouquet lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore white chiffon and the bridemaids pink mousseline de soie made over silk. Each carried a bunch of American beauty roses, which were the flowers used in the decorations. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford will take an apartment at 234 Forty-seventh street.

The wedding of Miss Blanche Frances Randolph, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jacques Randolph of 2011 Kenmore avenue, and Mr. George Skinkle took place last evening at 8 o'clock at the Church of the Atonement in Edgewater, the Rev. J. M. D. Davidson officiating. Miss Mary Hartwell was the maid of honor and the bridemaids Miss Ada Baker of Milwaukee, Miss Grace Peake of Rockford, a classmate of the bride at Vassar; Miss Cornelia Drake, and Miss Alice Skinkle. Mr. Willard Jacques was best man and the ushers Mr. Jack Van Norwick, Mr. John Burton, Mr. Robert Randolph, and Mr. Steve Kohlor. The wedding was a pink and white one, the decorations being elaborate both at the church and at the house, where the reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Skinkle will go on a Western trip.

The marriage of Miss Adele Hasberg to Mr. Louis Goldolf was quietly celebrated on Tuesday noon at the residence of Dr. Stolts, Fortieth street and Drexel boulevard.

The wedding of Miss Bertha Dudley, daughter of the Rev. Charles S. Dudley, pastor of Oakland Methodist Episcopal Church, and Colonel Harry Lee McGavick of Beatrice, Neb., took place on Monday evening at Oakland Church in the presence of nearly a thousand people. Howard Dudley, a brother of the bride, was the best man. He and the groom saw service together in the Philippines in 1898 and 1899. Colonel and Mrs. Archer will live at Beatrice.

Miss Julia Winne of 63 Bellevue place gave a luncheon yesterday for Miss Mildred Walsh. The other guests were Mrs. Laurence Fitch, Mrs. Paul Hamlin, Miss Edith Key, Miss Margaret Manierre, Miss Edith Symonds, Miss Margaret Shibee, Miss Catherine McMurray, and her guest, Miss Jewhurst of St. Augustine, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Hamilton, who spent the summer at Lake Forest, have returned to their town house, 2029 Michigan avenue. Miss Ruth Hanna of Cleveland, who came to the city to be a bridemaid at the Stahl-King wedding, is now the guest of Miss Adelaide Hamilton.

Mrs. Joseph Kirkland and her daughters of 161 Rush street are getting their house in readiness for their return to the city. Miss Kirkland is already in town and Mrs. Kirkland will come in from Kenilworth about the middle of the month.

Mr. W. J. Chalmers leaves today for New York to meet Mrs. Chalmers and Miss Joan Chalmers, who arrive this week from Europe. They will return to Chicago next week.

Mrs. Harriet C. Brainard will return from Mackinac next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Robbins of 167 Rush street have come in from Lake Forest.

BUFFALO AWARDS MADE KNOWN.

Winners of Medals at the Pan-American Exposition Announced by the Various Juries—Chicagoans on List.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Awards made to exhibiters at the Pan-American Exposition were announced today. The juries examined and reported upon 7,000 exhibits, which included an almost endless variety of objects, ranging from the simplest products of the soil and of the mine to the most recent results of science and of art.

For convenience of classification and for administrative purposes the exhibits of the exposition were grouped in seventeen divisions, and these separate divisions were divided into 139 groups, embracing 580 classes.

Incorporated in the report announcing the awards is the report of a special jury on the government exhibit, which was not in competition but which is given the highest praise by the jury. A description of the exhibit is given in detail, showing what the various departments of the government did to make the exposition a success. The government exhibit from the Philippine Islands is especially commended by the jury. It includes a large collection of photographs showing methods of living, industries, and customs of the inhabitants, arms and odd-appearing implements of warfare captured from the natives, and all sorts of improvised guns.

Philippine Exhibit Praised.

The report of the jury says:

"The collection of handiwork of the natives shows an astonishing degree of skill and taste. The native school work likewise displays a surprising intellectual capacity. The innumerable uses to which bamboo is put, and the methods used but effective methods of weaving, and the importance of the rice and hemp industries are strongly impressed upon the visitor. The supplemental series of commercial products, including woods, fibers, tobacco, sugar, spices, and indigo, add great value to the exhibit. It has been collected, prepared, assembled, labeled, and installed with exceptional intelligence and ability, and forms one of the successful features of the exposition."

In the division of agriculture nine gold medals out of the fifty-eight awarded to American exhibiters were given to Chicago firms, mostly for Stock-Yards products. Mexico led in the number awarded to Central and South American exhibiters. Cuba received six and Porto Rico two. Mexico also led in the number of silver and bronze medals awarded to Central and South American republics.

In the division of agricultural implements Illinois manufacturers gained six more gold medals, while in the division of foods and their accessories ten gold medals were awarded to Chicago products, besides many silver medals and bronze medals. Mexico, Nicaragua, and Chile led in the awards to foreigners.

California took six of the nine gold medals awarded in the wine and brandy exhibit, New York exhibiters receiving two, and Ohio one. Chile exhibiters received fourteen and a majority of the silver medals.

In the department of forestry Southern and Pacific coast displays took most of the prizes. Ecuador and Cuba leading in the foreign section.

Americans were given nearly all the leading individual prizes in the department of mines and metallurgy, although gold medals were awarded the government exhibits of Bolivia, Brasil, Canada, Honduras, and Mexico.

Chicago Exhibiters Get Prizes.

Chicago manufacturers of machinery fared well in the distribution of gold medals in the division allotted to this industry. Chile, Mexico, and Ecuador were the only foreign countries represented in the list of awards, and Chile secured the only gold medal given to foreigners. Mexico, however, did better in the division of electricity, receiving several gold and silver medals. Only four Chicago concerns gained medals, New York and Philadelphia exhibiters securing most of them.

Chicagoans took three gold medals for ordnance and munitions of war, and four medals for miscellaneous manufactured articles. In the latter division Mexico, Ecuador, Cuba, and Chile received many prizes.

Chicago Art Institute Given Medal.

In the department of liberal arts a gold medal was given to the Chicago Art Institute; the Chicago Department of Health, Professor George E. Hale of Chicago for transparencies of the recent eclipse.

Archeological collections from Chile, Honduras, and Mexico were winners of the three gold medals awarded in the division of ethnology and archaeology. The Field Columbian Museum received a silver medal for a collection from an Illinois flint quarry, and Professor Starr of the Chicago University was given a silver medal for his collection of ethnological and archaeological material gathered by him in Mexico. Bolivia, Canada, El Salvador, Ecuador, and the French colonies also received silver medals for ethnological displays.

DOCTORS TO HONOR VIRCHOW.

Banquet to Be Given in Milwaukee Next Saturday, the Professor's Birthday.

Chicago physicians have received from Milwaukee announcements of a dinner next Saturday evening to celebrate the 80th birthday of Professor Rudolf Virchow of Berlin. The banquet will take place at the Republican house. It is proposed to send to Professor Virchow a loving cup and congratulatory address, properly illuminated and signed by those taking part.

Would Enjoin "Ben-Hur" Burlesque.

Klaw & Erlanger, proprietors of "Ben-Hur," served preliminary injunction papers yesterday on W. S. Cleveland of Cleveland's Theater as a step toward trying to prevent him from producing a burlesque of the play at his house next Monday. The hearing will take place before Judge Kohlsaat of the federal court tomorrow.

Pans Pastor's Golden Wedding.

Pans, Ill., Oct. 9.—The Rev. E. W. and Mrs. Clarke celebrated their golden wedding here today. Dr. Clarke is well known, was founder of Irvington College, and has been in the Presbyterian ministry for fifty-two years.

Indian Summer at French Lick.

Best time of year to drink "Pluto." Two trains daily, via Monon route. Through sleeper 9 p. m. Hotel open year round. City ticket office, 232 Clark street.

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

Copyright, 1901, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.

COUNT OTTO MOLTKE, who has just arrived in this country from Europe, is not, as stated in the newspapers, a son of the famous Field Marshal, but a remote kinsman indeed of that so famous soldier who directed the operations of the German army in the war of 1870.

The Field Marshal left no children, and both his property and his Prussian title of Count were inherited at his death by General William Moltke, son of the Field Marshal's younger brother, Adolphus. The Count is at the present moment in command of the Eleventh Cavalry Brigade of the Prussian army, and in order to establish any relationship between him and the Count Otto Moltke, who has just arrived here, it is necessary to go back 300 years or more.

The Moltke family has branches both in Germany and in Denmark, and several members of the Danish branch have wedded Americans, notably Count Adam Moltke, now secretary of the Danish Legation at Paris, and whose wife was a Miss Louise Eugenie Bonaparte of Washington.

The announcement that Sir Richard Musgrave has let his beautiful country seat, Eden Hall, for a term of years has set people wondering whether the tenant will get, along with the house and park, that famous goblet known as the "Luck of Eden Hall," which has been sung by Longfellow in his poem of that name, and likewise by the German bard Uhland.

Everybody has heard of this wonderful drinking cup made of glass, of Oriental workmanship, and which, according to the legend, was left by the fairies on St. Cuthbert's well in the Garden of Eden Hall, the fortunes of the house of Musgrave being dependent, according to popular belief, upon the goblet remaining intact. That the Musgrave family is convinced of the truth of this tradition is shown by the reverent care with which all preserve the goblet, and the late Sir Richard Musgrave almost had a fit of apoplexy when Longfellow, on being shown the cup during his stay at Eden Hall, took it up and flipped it with his finger nail to see, as he said, "if there was a flaw."

It is not generally known that there is a cup of a similar character believed to be possessed of the same attributes, and likewise of glass, in the possession of the family of Lord Muncaster. It was presented by the unfortunate King Henry VI. after the disastrous battle of Hexham to his faithful servant, Sir John Pennington, as a reward for having saved his life during the melée, the King explaining that it was the only thing of value that he had left to give away.

Sir John Pennington was the founder of the family of which Lord Muncaster is now the chief, and it is a matter of tradition that as long as the cup remains unbroken the family shall ever prosper and never want for a male heir.

Lord Muncaster is childless. So, too, is his younger brother, and what other heirs there are are believed to be in this country in the shape of the descendants of Captain Joseph Pennington, the younger brother of the first Lord Muncaster, who died in the United States during the latter part of the eighteenth century. The present Lord Muncaster has visited America several times for the purpose of quietly searching for these descendants of Captain Pennington, and is still at the present moment devoting quite a large sum of money to researches for the ultimate heir to his peerage, firmly convinced that he will turn up one of these days.

How many Frenchmen even are aware of the origin of the word "mouchard," used to designate the secret and detective police in France, and of which we have been hearing so much in connection with the recent visit of the Czar and Czarina to France?

The word dates back to the time of the reformation. When King Francis I. began to persecute the Protestants he appointed a certain Antoine de Mouchi, a dignitary of the University of Paris, to be Inquisitor-in-Chief. The man showed such zeal in ferreting out heretics and in sending them to the stake that the people of Paris, among whom the reformation had many secret sympathizers, gave the name of Mouchard to the Inquisitor's private informers, and the word was by degrees applied as a token of contempt to all agents of the secret police and to detectives.

The verb "mouchardé" implies sneaking in a mean and dishonorable manner for the purpose of getting information, and in France there is no worse insult than to call a man a "mouchard."

Young multi-millionaire Americans have fortunately none of them until now attained the state of effeminate and luxurious dandyism of young Lord Anglesey, the hero of the house of Paget. I described in these letters the other day how he was in the habit of traveling around with a quarter of a million dollars' worth of jewels, which he uses for his own personal adornment, this fact being brought to light by his French valet robbing him of $150,000 worth of gems a short time ago. But I neglected to add that his staff comprises three valets, a hairdresser, a manicure, and a couple of private secretaries.

The only nobleman that I can remember who devoted a similar amount of attention to his personal appearance was the late Earl of Dudley, a most eccentric man, who never stirred from home without carrying along with him, in addition to his several valets, a hairdresser, whose duty it was to curl the long ringlets by which his entire head was surrounded. He presented a most extraordinary appearance, his gigantic stature, great weight, and marked and rather coarse features contrasting most oddly with his effeminate and mincing ways and his girlish style of dressing the hair.

He, too, was, like Lord Anglesey, perfectly daft on the subject of jewels, had the most wonderful collection of them, and would always carry about a quantity of costly gems in his pocket. Indeed, his collection of jewels was one of the most sensational features of the English section of the international exhibition at Vienna in 1873.

His eccentricities were of the most extravagant character, and he would doubtless have been locked up as insane had it not been for his still beautiful wife, who, forced to jilt her penniless fiancé and to marry him against her will on account of his wealth and position by her worldly old mother, Lady Louisa Moncrieff—the union being described as that of Beauty and the Beast—became a most devoted, loyal, and kindly helpmate, nursing him throughout the long illness which preceded his death and winning universal admiration by the wonderful tact, delicacy, and discretion which she displayed throughout her married life.

Ex-Duke Charles of Brunswick was another man who combined an extraordinary passion for jewels with an eccentricity that overstepped the border line of insanity. He used to be known as the "Diamond Duke," presented many of the same characteristics as the late Lord Dudley and the present Lord Anglesey, and used also to travel about with a staff of hairdressers and his own employ, having constantly over every day in the year.

Naturally this mania for jewels, which seems to be accompanied as a rule by eccentricities of an effeminate character, exposes the personages concerned to much personal danger. The value of the gems is a great temptation to their servants, and Lord Anglesey on the whole was lucky in being merely robbed by his French valet, Gaut, instead of being murdered for his jewels, as was Lord William Russell in 1840 by his French valet, Courvoisier.

SCHOOLS ON A NORMAL BASIS.

Attendance Gradually Increases Till It Is in Proportion to Population's Growth.

Statistics that will be contained in the annual report of the Board of Education indicate that the growth in school attendance during the last two years is more in proportion to the increase in population than ever before. During the years from 1894 to 1899 the school officials faced a marked falling off in the increment of attendance. In 1899 the tide turned. The following figures serve as an illustration:

AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.

	Total.	Increase.
1894	139,232	16,189
1895	154,216	14,984
1896	165,569	11,353
1897	178,192	12,623
1898	187,684	9,492
1899	190,842	3,158
1900	199,321	8,479
1901	208,081	8,760

Superintendent Cooley is inclined to look for an explanation of the phenomenon in the growth of parochial and other private schools and in annexation.

(Years head and bowels—Alma-Bromo (effervescent) Salt. Cures constipation. Tastes good. From famous Alma-Bromo Spring.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Facing the Situation.

BY P. NEISH.

WE had been exchanging views on the subject of mental and moral courage.

The General smiled across at me.

"Ah, my dear boy, it's all very well to talk about pluck—but it's moral pluck we want in this vale of tears, and, above all, the knowledge how to act in an emergency."

"Yes?"

I waited, feeling sure the General's platitude was born of some pungent reminiscence, and I have a great fondness for the General's reminiscences. I did not wait in vain.

"I have, as you know, Gerald, my boy, never married, but I was once deeply in love, as deeply as it is possible for a young chap to be who starts life with an unusual amount of illusions.

"She was the daintiest creature you ever set eyes on, with a delicate face and what these pot-boilers call an ethereal figure, not particularly young — about 28 or 29—but one of the loveliest women I have ever seen. By Jove! If ever there was a young idiot who thought his divinity perfect, it was I. I thought about her night and day, I worshiped her, I idealized her, I lived in a state of hopeless and helpless slavery. It makes me smile to think of it now, but it was a serious matter at the time. I had just joined my regiment. I had plenty of private means, so when we were ordered out I took courage and proposed to her.

"To my intense delight and even astonishment, she accepted me. She wouldn't marry me before I went, but she promised to follow me in a year, and I went away full of blissful expectation and untold folly.

"She wrote to me every mail, and I lived in a state of polo-playing and beatitude. One day I had a casual note from her—a note that only a woman could write—telling me that she feared she had made a mistake and that she found she loved some one else.

"Shortly afterwards I heard she was going to be married. I didn't even hear the other man's name—and I didn't want to. I should like to have shot him for stealing her from me, or it would have given me immense pleasure to have horsewhipped him, but, unfortunately, she wasn't my wife, and she had a perfect right to change her mind if she liked.

"Well, it was nearly fifteen years before I came home to settle. I had been back on leave after being wounded, but I had gone straight down to my father's place, and he had died while I was there, so I did not, of course, go out or meet any of my old friends."

"Have you ever seen her since?" I asked.

The General nodded. "Once, Gerald, and that's the point of my story."

"Where?"

"I'll tell you. It was nearly sixteen years since she had broken off our engagement, and I had at last almost ceased to remember her. Had I known I was going to meet her that night I believe the whole feeling of the thing would have come back again and I should have been in a state of frantic excitement and nervousness. But as it was I had no idea of what was in store for me, so I went out to dinner one evening with an unruffled mind.

"I was dining at the Belfords', who, as you know, are my oldest friends, and Mrs. Belford came up to me before dinner and whispered: 'Douglas, I am giving you an awful lump to take in to dinner, but she is the most important woman here but one, whom George is, of course, taking, and you will have a nice one on the other side; so be a dear to both of them. They are both widows, so be careful,' she added, laughing.

"'Between two stools,' I began.

"'O, I forgot,' she interrupted, 'the lump is Mrs. Birchington and the pretty one on your left is Mrs. Staunton—don't mix up the ir names.' She turned away to greet a newly arrived guest, but presently called me to her by a look. 'Mrs. Birchington, may I introduce Colonel Northcote (for I was Colonel then), Colonel Northcote, Mrs. Birchington.' I bowed and glanced at the lady my hostess had so euphoniously termed a "lump." She was a heavy, middle-aged woman, with small features embedded in fat, and she had a heavy and unattractive eye and a look of ineffable self-contentment. I murmured one or two of the usual weather commonplaces, and then dinner was announced, and I took her down; and, by Jove! she leant a goodly portion of fifteen stone on my arm. My left-handed companion was a tall, delicate-looking woman, much younger, with a face that was still lovely, although she also must have been nearing the wrong side of 40. I paid the most dutiful attention to Mrs. Birchington for the first few courses, and then found myself deeply engrossed by Mrs. Staunton, for she was as witty as she was good-looking; and to tell the truth I was rather taken with her.

"'Did you think you had ever met her before?' I asked, anticipating a little.

The General shook his head.

"'No, they were neither of them like any one I ever remembered meeting, although Mrs. Birchington was like dozens of the dowagers that one meets every day. But Mrs. Staunton was a beauty, and had the airs of a beauty who intended keeping up her supremacy over our sex as long as possible.

"'It was a long dinner, but I enjoyed every moment of it. I was glad to be home again at last, and quite ready to settle down and enjoy myself, and it gave me genuine pleasure when Mrs. Staunton asked me to come and see her. 'You interest me,' she said, laughing, 'because you haven't a wife. All Colonels have wives as a rule, and they are such a bother. Have you ever been in love, Colonel Northcote?' It was a light question, and I don't know what made me answer so seriously, but I said gravely, 'Only once, Mrs. Staunton.' She laughed airily. 'What a tragic tone! Haven't you got over it yet? Was she lovely, and what happened? I suppose she jilted you—you nice, serious men are so often jilted.'

"'Yes,' I replied curtly, 'she jilted me; but it was not her fault, and there is no blame whatever to be attached to her.'

"Mrs. Staunton's face softened. 'You are chivalrous,' she said; then she added, half mockingly, 'and you really deserve to be a bachelor.'

"While I was wondering what she meant by that remark, our hostess gave the signal to Belford's partner, and I turned to my neighbor with some compunction. Her fat face was red with the heat of the room, and I fancied, but whether it was imagination or not I don't know, that her dull eyes brightened as they met mine.

"'Colonel Northcote,' she murmured hurriedly, 'you have forgotten me, but I am Nina—Nina Langton—and I once treated you badly and foolishly.'

"I started violently, and as I did so I could have sworn I caught the softly uttered words, 'Douglas, you will come and see me tomorrow? I—am free now.'"

The General paused and stared mechanically at his cigar, which had gone out.

"What on earth did you say?" I ejaculated, "and what ever did you do?"

He leaned forward and looked impressively at me. "Do, my dear Gerald?" he said, laughing softly. "What could I do in such an emergency? Why, I left the country the next morning, of course."

POINTS TO SWEATSHOP EVILS.

Miss Jane Addams Appeals to Women to Insist on Union Made Goods in Trading.

Miss Jane Addams addressed the Hull House Woman's club yesterday afternoon on the evils of the sweatshop system. Her talk was chiefly devoted to suggestions about shopping and how women may help to do away with sweatshop conditions. She told of instances in which sweatshop goods had been turned back from the market because people demanded the union label.

"Responsibility for sweatshop miseries rests with us," said Miss Addams. "Dealers will not offer us that class of goods if we refuse to take them. If a large number of women visited a down-town store and asked for red feathers a yard long there would be a hurried movement on the part of the dealers to get them.

"If women asked for goods marked with union labels they would get them, whether they are made now or not. That is the only way in which we can be assured that they are made under fair conditions. The label means at least that the conditions are promises above those of the sweatshop.

"One of the classes of labor which suffers most is the many people who are working on winter underwear. The cheap grade of underwear is made by persons working below living wages. The wages are forced below the living point because the work is done by women and other members of the family at home to add a little means to the family income. The work can be done by machines in factories, and some of it is done that way at present, coming in the New York market with sweatshop goods. There is some hope in machinery, but immediate relief would come earlier if consumers saw to it that the goods they buy are made under fair conditions to the laborer."

WIFE OR $10,000 IS DEMANDED.

Chenoa, Ill., Merchant Accuses Chicago Relatives of Responsibility for Wrecking His Home.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Thomas B. Dillon, a general merchant of Chenoa, this county, today filed a $10,000 damage suit against Elizabeth and Julia Shields and Alice Forsythe of Chicago, Carrie D. Arey of Joliet, and Annie, Margaret, and Nellie Thornton of Chenoa. Dillon charges the seven defendants with the alienation of his wife's affections. The latter is now living in Chicago with the Shields family. He claims that his wife lived with him in Chenoa until coaxed away from him by the defendants; that she wrote him endearing letters asking him to come after her, and that when he obeyed and went to Chicago her relatives would not allow her to return.

MOTHER TURNS FROM DAUGHTER

Woman Accused of Poisoning Sister at Dayton, O., Not Believed Innocent by Her Parent.

Addison, Mich., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Isabelle Bitner, under arrest at Dayton, O., on suspicion of having poisoned her sister, Mrs. Peugh, is not believed innocent by her mother, Mrs. Mary Richmond, according to a statement made by the latter today. Other mysterious deaths of relatives which have marked Mrs. Bitner's career have attracted unusual attention to her case.

Mrs. Richmond, who is at the home of a son here, in telling of Mrs. Peugh's death, said:

"Mrs. Peugh was taken ill immediately after eating supper a week ago last Friday. She had every indication of being poisoned. She grew worse steadily until Saturday noon. Then she called a doctor, but died at 8 o'clock on Sunday night while trying to make a will giving me her property.

"Mrs. Bitner took care of Mrs. Peugh and would not allow me to stay in the room. She objected to my going for her sister, Mrs. Brown, but I got word to Mrs. Brown to come. Mrs. Bitner told me at the start Mrs. Peugh would not get well.

"Do I believe Mrs. Bitner is guilty? I am obliged to say I cannot believe her innocent. I refuse to express any opinion as to any previous crime. Mrs. Bitner is my daughter. Mrs. Peugh was my support and comfort. She is gone, but the living trouble is more terrible."

$10,000 FOR BLIGHTED LOVE.

Hannah Mayes Given a Verdict Against A. J. Gordan of Decker, Ind., Who Married Another Girl.

Vincennes, Ind., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Miss Hannah Mayes was given $10,000 damages this evening by jury's verdict against Aaron J. Gordan for breach of promise. Mr. Gordan is a wealthy merchant of Decker, this county. The plaintiff is a music teacher, organist in the village church, and a leader in society in that community. Gordan waited upon her for six years, but married another girl last May.

Notice to Druggists and Public.

We have ascertained that some unscrupulous druggists have palmed off upon their customers an imitation product for our Malted Milk, selling the imitation at their soda fountains and otherwise in response to calls for Horlick's Malted Milk.

We have already filed a bill in the United States Court against one of these druggists, and shall bring suit against each and every druggist and dealer who is detected in deceiving the public in this way.

Horlick Food Co., Racine, Wis.

SENATOR'S DAUGHTER WED

MISS ALDRICH NOW BRIDE OF J. D. ROCKEFELLER JR.

Marriage at Warwick, the Country Home of the Family, Is a Brilliant Affair — Only Relatives Attend the Ceremony, but 1,200 Guests Are at the Breakfast—House and Grounds Elaborately Decorated for the Service—Couple Long Engaged.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Miss Abbie G. Aldrich, eldest daughter of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, was married to John D. Rockefeller Jr. at the Aldrich country home at Warwick at 11:30 o'clock this morning.

The ceremony was performed in the ballroom of the teahouse, which is situated near the eastern border of the large estate.

To the strains of the wedding march rendered by Schubert's Orchestra of New York City, the wedding party came up a floral pathway. The ushers were Richard, Stuart, and William Aldrich, brothers of the bride, and Lathriston Hazard. Then came the bride's attendants, her sisters, Lucy and Elsie Aldrich.

Following them came the bride, escorted by Senator Aldrich. The bride's gown was of white satin, trimmed with point lace, Princess style. A coronet of orange blossoms crowned the bridal veil of tulle. The bridal bouquet was of white orchids.

Wedding Under a Floral Bell.

Under the floral bell the bride's party was met by the bridegroom and his best man, Everett L. Colby of New York. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. James G. Vose, a retired Congregational clergyman and a personal friend of the Aldrich family. He is the same clergyman who performed the marriage ceremony for the bride's parents. The Episcopal service was used.

There were not more than eighty guests in attendance at the wedding ceremony, invitations having been limited strictly to the near relatives of the bridal pair.

Guests Travel in Steamboats.

By the time that the congratulations of the family had been extended to the newly married pair the guests began to arrive for the wedding breakfast. They had left Providence at 10:30 and 11 o'clock on special steamboats, which were decorated with bunting, and carried in addition the State colors. The guests, after congratulating the young couple, proceeded to the annex of the teahouse especially built for this occasion.

There were fully 1,200 guests present, Lefferts Dashiel of New York and W. T. Mauran, Halsey Dewolf, and Theodore Green of this city were the ushers.

The reception lasted two hours, and early in the afternoon the guests returned to this city. The young people left at 1:30 o'clock on their wedding journey.

Farewell Dinner Tuesday Night.

Mr. Colby gave a farewell bachelors' dinner to Mr. Rockefeller, the bride's brothers, and the other ushers at the Hope club in this city last evening.

Miss Abbie Greene Aldrich is the eldest of the three daughters of Nelson W. Aldrich, United States Senator from Rhode Island. The bridegroom is a son and heir of the Standard Oil magnate, and is cousin to William G. Rockefeller and Percy a Rockefeller, who married sisters, the daughters of James Stillman.

The bridegroom is a graduate of Brown University in the class of '97. It was during his college days that the acquaintance with Miss Aldrich developed into courtship and an engagement.

BRIDE GOES TO HOME IN ITALY.

Miss Sarah Ramsay at Madison, Wis., Weds Signor Gastone Del Frate of Rome.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 9.—[Special.]—Miss Sarah Ramsay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Ramsay, was married this evening to Gastone Del Frate of Rome, the ceremony being witnessed by a large number of guests at The Elms, the summer home of the bride's parents. After the wedding the bride and groom started for a week's honeymoon trip in the Northwest. On Oct. 25 they will sail for Italy, and will make their future home in Rome.

Miss Ramsay met Sig. Del Frate at Rome last winter while spending the winter there with her mother. He belongs to a prominent Italian family, his father being associated with Garibaldi in the struggle for Italian independence. He is a lawyer by profession.

The bride's father, who has for years been cashier of the First National Bank of Madison, was strongly opposed to the match and did all he could to dissuade his daughter from marrying an Italian husband. She was persist